

Germans Find Clues To Big Nuclear Plot

They Trace Seized Plutonium-239 To Criminals With Ties to Russia

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

MUNICH — German authorities said Monday that 300 to 350 grams of plutonium-239 seized from a suspected smuggler who flew in from Moscow was part of a four-kilogram \$250-million deal proposed by a criminal group they believed had connections to members of Russian security services.

"The material did not come from a civilian commercial reactor," said the Bavarian interior minister, Günther Beckstein. "The strong assumption is that it was specially produced for use in weapons."

Without effective Russian controls, Mr. Beckstein said, "We assume that such material will continue to come on the market in the future."

A German expert said that it would take 6 to 10 kilograms of plutonium to build a bomb, depending on the purity of the material. The seized material was 87 percent pure, on the low side but enough to indicate that the smugglers could deliver sufficient material to construct a weapon, according to the expert, Dr. Helmut Zeising, an environmental official.

An aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Bernd Schmidbauer, will fly to Moscow this week to urge President Boris N. Yeltsin to order tighter security.

A spokesman for Mr. Kohl also rejected Russian assertions that the Germans had not sent them information to buttress Bonn's claims that the plutonium seized here last week and in an

unrelated incident near the Swiss border in May had come from Russia.

A spokesman for the Russian Atomic Energy Ministry, Georgi Kaurov, also said in Moscow on Monday, "We have had no thefts of plutonium 239." The Germans believe this statement is meaningless because they think all Russian nuclear security has collapsed.

Providing details on the latest seizure of smuggled weapons-grade nuclear materials—the third the Germans have made in four months—Bavarian law-enforcement officials described it as the biggest in the world since the collapse of the Soviet bloc.

They called for urgent international action to deal with a threat that could enable a terrorist group or a maverick state to buy enough for a bomb.

They identified the prime suspect arrested in the case as Justiniano Torres, a 38-year-old Colombian from Bogotá who lived and studied in Moscow and brought the plutonium from there last week.

Two older Spanish men, a 60-year-old mechanic identified only as Javier B. from San Sebastián, and a 49-year-old builder named Julio O. from Navarra—both from the terrorism-plagued Basque region—were arrested with him. A fourth Spanish suspect, said to be in France, is being sought.

None of them had known criminal records, according to the German investigators, who said they had no idea who Mr. Torres' contacts in Moscow or

See BOMB, Page 4

Carlos's Run of Terror Is Ended; He Faces Murder Trial in France

Sudan Grabs Long-Sought Guerrilla

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Venezuelan-born international terrorist known as Carlos, blamed for dozens of bombings and murders across Western Europe in the 1970s and '80s, was arrested in Sudan and flown secretly to France on Monday.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said Ilich Ramírez Sánchez, 44, would go on trial here for crimes committed in France. "He is one of the most well-known and most dangerous criminals in the world," Mr. Pasqua said, with evident satisfaction.

Carlos's most daring action involved the kidnapping of 11 oil ministers attending a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna in December 1975. Three people died in the incident, but the terrorist and his group were flown to Algeria and released.

His name was variously linked to guerrilla bands in Japan, Germany, Spain and Ireland, but he was most closely associated with Arab terrorist groups. Until the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, he was also reportedly protected by East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Most recently, he was thought to be living in Damascus with his wife, Magdalena Kopp, a former member of Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang who spent three years in prison in France in the early 1980s on charges of possessing explosives.

The arrest of Carlos is a significant political coup for France's hard-line interior minister, who over the past two weeks has been leading a much-publicized campaign to round up Algerians living in France who support Algeria's outlawed Islamic Salvation Front. He launched the offensive after Islamic extremists killed five French citizens in Algeria.

Mr. Pasqua said that French intelligence officers were tipped off early this year that Carlos had entered Sudan under a false name with a false diplomatic passport. He said that, after this information was confirmed, it was conveyed to the Sudanese authorities with a request for his arrest.

"Yesterday morning, the Sudanese authorities told us that they had identified Carlos beyond all doubt and were ready to respond immediately to the arrest warrants issued by French judicial authorities," Mr. Pasqua said, adding that Carlos arrived at the Villacoublay military airport near Paris at 10 A.M. Monday.

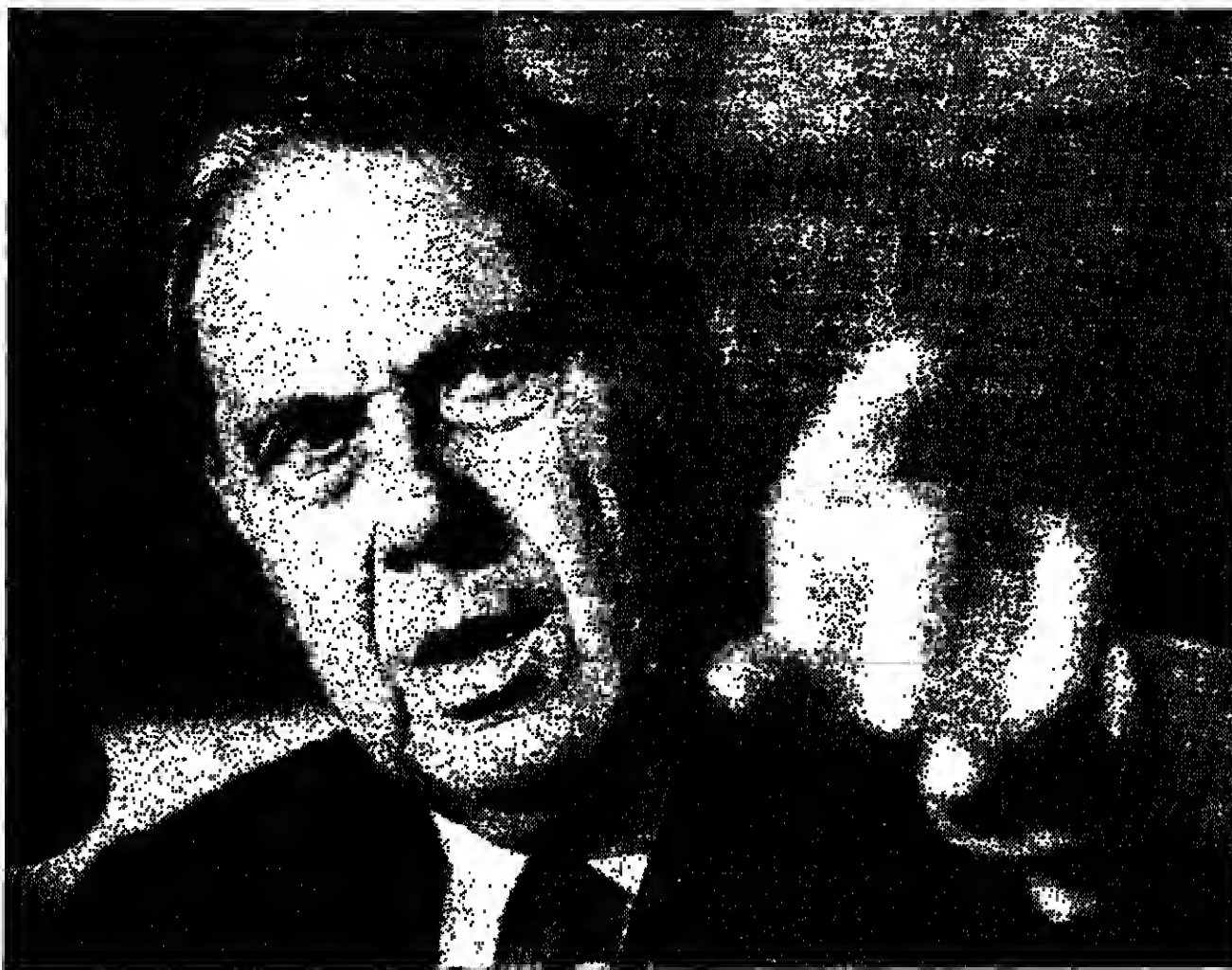
After two hours of interrogation in the headquarters of the DST, France's counterintelligence agency, Carlos was taken to La Santé prison in Paris. He is expected to appear before France's main anti-terrorist investigating judge, Jean-Louis Bruguière, on Tuesday.

In Khartoum, Sudan's interior minister, Tayeb Ibrahim Mohammed Khier, said in a statement that Carlos was carrying a false diplomatic passport from an unidentified Arab country and was among a group suspected of planning attacks on foreign institutions in the Sudanese capital.

Mr. Khier said the group's aim was for Sudan to be blamed for supporting international terrorism. Sudan's Islamic fundamentalist government has been accused by both Egypt and the United States of supporting Islamic extremists, a charge denied by the regime headed by Lieutenant General Omar Hassan Ahmad Bashir.

Sudan's government spokesman, Abu-baker Shingiet, told the Associated Press that Carlos was arrested "in the past few

See CARLOS, Page 4



Interior Minister Charles Pasqua of France announcing Monday that the terrorist known as Carlos was in custody.

At Last the Jackal's Time Has Passed

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The capture of Carlos marks the end of an era of international terrorism that began as urban guerrilla movements in the 1960s and ended as murder-for-hire in the 1980s.

Although the world's most wanted terrorist, Carlos the Jackal, had escaped arrest for years, he was running in ever decreasing circles as government after government, finally even Libya and Iraq, found him too hot to hold.

In fact, the pressure on Carlos had neutralized his operations for years, and his

capture puts a symbolic end to a brand of terrorism that was effectively put out of business in the 1980s.

In that sense, Carlos's arrest serves as a reminder of the change in Western govern-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ments' policies that dramatically reduced the potential of terrorism as an instrument of covert warfare between nations.

The Reagan administration precipitated tougher attitudes throughout the West by declaring all-out war on terrorism in the early 1980s.

At that time, terrorism appeared to be part of the permanent political landscape, like the Cold War.

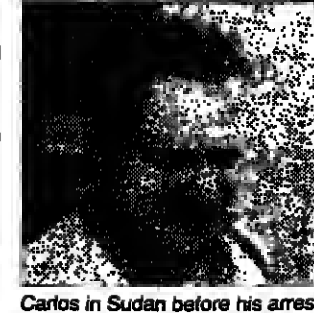
But Washington authorized foreign kidnappings of suspected terrorists, bombed Libya for harboring terrorists and changed international attitudes and jurisprudence to view terrorism as a crime, not a political act. The international isolation of Libya because of its refusal to extradite the suspected Lockerbie bombers would have been unlikely in the 1970s.

Following the U.S. lead, European

See TERROR, Page 4



Ilich Ramírez Sánchez in 1975.



Carlos in Sudan before his arrest.

Where Carlos Has Struck

Terrorist attacks in which Carlos was believed to have been involved:

- 1973: Wounding of Edward Sieff, whose family controlled Marks & Spencer stores, in London.
- 1974: Takeover of the French Embassy in The Hague.
- 1975: Killing of two French intelligence agents who were investigating attacks on planes of Israel's El Al airline at Paris's Orly Airport.
- An attack on OPEC headquarters in Vienna in which three people were killed and 11 taken hostage. The cartel's oil ministers were taken to North Africa in a hijacked plane and held for a ransom of \$1 billion.
- 1976: Hijacking of an Air France jetliner to Entebbe, Uganda.
- 1982: Bombing of the Paris-Toulouse express train in which six people were killed and 15 wounded.
- Bombing near the Champs-Élysées in Paris that killed a pregnant woman and wounded 63 other people.
- 1983: Bombings in Marseille's main railroad terminal and on the Marseille-Paris express that killed five people and wounded 50.
- Bombing of French cultural center in West Berlin that killed one person and wounded 23.

Source: AP

A Hutu Justifies Genocide

Tutsi Deserved to Die, Politician Says, Because They Are All 'Originally Bad'

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

RUTSHURU, Zaire — To understand what drove the massacres of hundreds of thousands of Tutsi in Rwanda, one need only listen to François Karera, a senior politician in the former Hutu-dominated government, who says the killings were justified.

"The Tutsi are originally bad," said Mr. Karera, who as the prefect of greater Kigali, the capital, was the chief administrator for 937,000 people. "They are murderers. The Tutsi have given the white people their daughters. Physically, they are weak. Look at their arms and their legs. No Tutsi can build; they are too weak. They just command. The others work."

These are some of the crude slurs delivered with chorales by Mr. Karera as he sat in a garden filled with crimson bougainvillea and exotic palms at his rented cottage here.

The invective is based on the traditional stereotypes—the Hutu, shorter, the Tutsi, taller and more slender—and the fact that in the 1600s the minority Tutsi conquered the majority Hutu and ruled them until 35 years ago.

The Hutu were determined, Mr. Karera said, not to allow the Tutsi to repeat history and slay the Hutu as they had 400 years ago and again in 1959 and 1972. In April and May, an estimated 500,000 Tutsi were killed; the United Nations has called it genocide.

Mr. Karera's point of view is particularly powerful not only because of his position—he was mayor of Kigali from 1975 to 1990 and then moved to the job of prefect of the capital and its surrounding provinces—but because of his age.

Now 55, Mr. Karera was 20 and a young teacher in 1959 when the Hutu rose up for the first time against their rulers, the cattle-driving Tutsi, who arrived from northern Africa 400 years ago and conquered the agrarian Hutu.

It is to the people like Mr. Karera, who displayed intractable prejudices, that the mostly Hutu masses of refugees listen when it comes to the question of returning home. There is no way home, Mr. Karera said, until the new government set up by the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front shares power on the basis of population.

"That's democracy," he said. His goal could be achieved by negotiation, he said, but if it is not, the refugees will return by force with the backing of the overthrow government's army now in Zaire.

"If the reasons are just, the massacres are justified," Mr. Karera said emphatically, pushing his arm in the air to make the point. "In war you don't consider the consequences, you consider the causes." For this reason, he said, he is not worried that the United Nations is establishing tribunals to investigate the massacres and try suspects.

"We cannot use that word genocide,"

See HUTU, Page 4

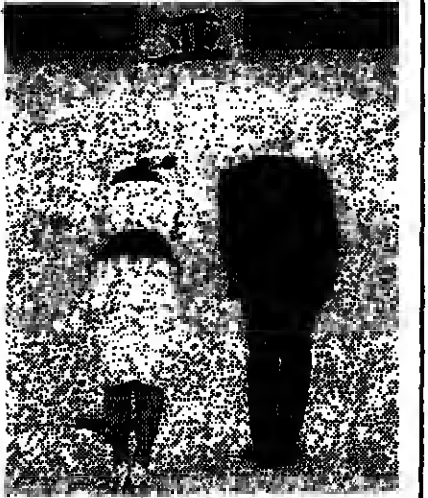
Kiosk

2 German Judges To Be Replaced

BONN (Reuters) — Two German judges at the center of a controversy over a ruling that appeared to show sympathy for a far-right leader's anti-Semitic views will be replaced, court officials said Monday.

Wolfgang Müller and Rainer Orlet will be replaced immediately, the court said, because of "long-term illness."

Beginning today, the crossword puzzle has a permanent spot on the next to last page, or Page 17 in this issue. The new location will make working the puzzle more convenient—if not necessarily any easier.



IN MEMORY — Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko bowing Monday in memory of those who died in World War II. Page 5.

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L	Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
Cameron	1.400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels	
Egypt	9.00 FF	Réunion	11.20 FF	
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	7.00 R	
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA	
Greece	300 Dr	Spain	200 PTAS	
Ireland	2.400 Lire	Tunisia	1.000 Din	
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	Turkey	35.000	
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon	US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil.	(Eur.) \$1.10	

Dow Jones

Down	8.42
3790.29	

Trib Index

Up	0.05%
119.42	

The Dollar

	Mon. close	Previous close
DM	1.5522	1.5512
Pound	1.5425	1.5485
Yen	100.13	100.17
FF	5.3265	5.3225

Bad-Check Artists Forge Ahead on Personal Computers

By Saul Hansell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The proliferation of desktop publishing has brought a new growth industry: the counterfeiting of virtually undetectable fraudulent checks that banks and law enforcement officials say could cost the U.S. economy \$1 billion this year.

Perpetrators of this fast-growing kind of

check fraud are using the same inexpensive personal computers with sophisticated graphics capabilities that transformed the way millions of legitimate businesses produce newsletters and advertising.

But the criminals are feeding their computers images of legitimate checks drawn on legitimate accounts. They change the date, the name of the payee and sometimes the check number, and make dozens of copies of the fake on a laser printer loaded

with check paper, which can be bought at most stationery stores.

In a particularly brazen case, a Los Angeles-based gang has been roaming the country cashing fake payroll checks at banks, bank and law enforcement officials said.

In the next few weeks, 12 members of the gang will be sentenced in U.S. District Court in Charlotte, North Carolina, for their involvement in passing thousands of

bad checks in the Southeast, totaling more than \$2 million.

"They have hit all over the country," Jessie Wood, an investigator with the Secret Service in Charlotte, said. "They were in Boston last week with exactly the same kind of scheme."

The American Bankers Association says desktop publishing counterfeits are the

See FORGERY, Page 11

Free at Last, Russian Tourists Flock to See the West

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Thrilled as schoolchildren on their first field trip, the three Russian women in line for Aeroflot Flight 253 to Paris on a recent morning could hardly contain themselves. One was a teacher, the second a doctor and the third a young police officer.

All were on their way to the French capital for the first time.

"I've never even been abroad before. I can't even imagine it," said Svetlana Kuznetsova, 22, who, with her elaborately coiffed blond hair, best blouse and freshly painted fingernails did not look like a police officer from Siberia. She intends to visit EuroDisney near Paris.

"I'm going to buy perfume," decided Olga Mashnova, 38, a high school chemistry teacher in Siberia who had

never been further from home than Bulgaria. "And cosmetics. And see the Eiffel Tower."

Like the hordes of American tourists who flocked to Europe after World War II, parading new wealth and indelicate manners before astonished and sometimes appalled locals, Russians are invading Europe this summer by the tens of thousands. The last time so many Russians trooped across Europe was in 1945, when they fought their way to Berlin.

Thronging of Russians, many on cut-rate tours, are wandering open-mouthed up the Champs-Élysées, snapping photos of the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace and swooning from sunstroke at the Coliseum.

Some of the travelers no doubt are gangsters and hot-shot young *biznesmeny*, peeling \$100 bills off fat billfolds and snapping up snazzy real estate, luxury cars and the

latest haute couture. To be sure, a week in Paris is out of reach for a large majority of Russians, who must struggle to get by on tiny salaries and pensions.

Traveling abroad remains doubly difficult for most Russians because of staggering government red tape, including still-required security approval, which means that getting a passport can take months.

But many of those heading westward this summer are not wealthy or well connected. They are simply comfortable, determined, lucky or corrupt enough to have saved the several hundred dollars necessary for a week's package to the city of their dreams. Waiting in line for the Aeroflot flight, with their cheap luggage and starry-eyed

See RUSSIANS, Page 4

Post-Wörner NATO Unlikely to Overcome Paralysis

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — No matter who succeeds Manfred Wörner as secretary-general of NATO, the alliance stands scant chance of surmounting the semiparalysis that has overtaken the security policies of the member states, officials acknowledge.

With the Clinton administration showing little interest in exerting leadership on security issues, the leading European allies are deeply at odds about the direction NATO should take.

All these governments see NATO as indispensable, crucial even to prospects for French-German hopes of greater military cooperation among the Europeans themselves. But disputes about the direction of cooperation in Europe — displayed last month in public hickering about the choice of a new European Union head — loom as large over how to define a vigorous future for the trans-Atlantic alliance.

In his five years as secretary-general, Manfred Wörner grew in stature from a rather stiff former German defense minister into a personal and political force behind the scenes in alliance councils. He refused to step down despite the worsening cancer that killed him Friday, partly in hopes

that his own courage in staying on the job might shame allied governments into taking NATO more seriously.

At a marathon meeting in August 1993 about using NATO warplanes in Bosnia, the diplomatic deadlock was finally broken when Mr. Wörner made an emotional plea for action, saying that he

NEWS ANALYSIS

had left his sickbed to preside over what he saw as a critical decision for the alliance's future.

Mr. Wörner, while obliged to follow a policy line set by governments, insisted vigorously behind the scenes that NATO should seize the opportunity to intervene in the former Yugoslavia and demonstrate that it could preserve stability in Europe when the United Nations had visibly failed.

But Mr. Wörner's vision of NATO's survival has gradually lost ground to a less risky approach centered on a political opening to the ex-Communist countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Although NATO remains committed to a peacekeeping role in Bosnia, the Clinton admin-

istration is considering unilaterally lifting the arms embargo there. Such a step would threaten the allied security cooperation that is NATO's justification.

NATO's failure to produce a Western consensus about what to do in Bosnia, a U.S. policy-maker said this weekend, has sharpened fears among East Europeans about their own security and driven the alliance to offer political reassurances to them, known as the Partnership for Peace.

The overture has been backed by Germany and the United States to give visibility to NATO as a force for Western action in stabilizing Eastern Europe.

A U.S. official in Europe conceded Monday that NATO's initial emphasis on military-to-military cooperation with East European nations — which could quietly prepare the way for intervention in a crisis — has started losing headway.

The slide toward dwindling attention to NATO will be hard for Mr. Wörner's successor to reverse, even if allied governments manage to choose a strong candidate in a selection process likely to be largely in the hands of Europeans because of the disinterest in Washington.

One man stands out as a successor with the

best imaginable qualifications: Germany's defense minister, Volker Rühe. A forceful politician, Mr. Rühe has been influential in promoting an international security role for Germany, the country holding the key to a stronger Europe.

The diplomats who cited Mr. Rühe said, however, that he was a remote outsider for the post, not because of objections to seeing a German succeed his own countryman but because Mr. Rühe's national political ambitions.

A second strong candidate is Hans van den Broek, a former Dutch foreign minister. Mr. Broek has been a forceful advocate of a stronger NATO, well liked in Washington and London. But German leaders might feel obliged to back French challenges to a man viewed in Paris as lukewarm on European military cooperation.

Despite the strong British role in NATO, London is currently too isolated in Europe for anyone from Britain to have an easy shot at job.

Without strong U.S. pressure behind a strong candidate, the final choice could come down to Thorvald Stoltenberg, a former Norwegian foreign minister, and Giuliano Amato, a former Italian prime minister who has escaped the scandal engulfing so many of that nation's politicians.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sniping Persists in Parts of Sarajevo Despite the Serb-Muslim Agreement

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — Sniper fire persisted here Monday after a Serb-Muslim agreement to end the scourge took effect, said a UN spokesman, Major Rob Annink. Marksmen preying primarily on civilians on both sides were supposed to stop firing Monday morning under the UN-mediated anti-sniping accord, but shooting was reported later in two districts of the city. There were no reports of injuries.

The UN spokesman said shots rang out in two Serb-controlled suburbs on the southwest fringes of the Bosnian capital, which is surrounded by rebel Serbs.

The Holiday Inn area near the city center, long plagued by Serbian sniper fire from surrounding hills, was quiet before and after the agreement took effect, with pedestrians walking undisturbed past exposed intersections.

Bangladesh Author to Accept Award

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Taslima Nasrin, the Bangladeshi author who took refuge in Sweden last week, will emerge from hiding to receive an award on Thursday, the news agency Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå reported Monday.

The Kurt Tulecholsky Prize traditionally is given to writers who follow pacifist ideals. She fled death threats in Bangladesh from Muslim extremists enraged by her calls for changes in Islamic law. "She wants to work and we are happy to have her as our guest," said Gabi Gleichmann, chairman of Sweden's branch of the international writer's group PEN, which announced her selection.

General's Party Leads in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY (Reuters) — The party of the former dictator Efraín Ríos Montt, promising to stamp out crime and corruption, headed toward victory as nearly complete results came in from Sunday's congressional elections.

Although the Guatemalan Republican Front led by General Ríos Montt is unlikely to win a majority in the new Congress, results showed it well ahead of its closest rival, the pro-business Party for National Advancement.

With 95 percent of the votes counted, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal said the Republican Front had won 33 percent of the vote, followed by the Party for National Advancement with 25 percent. The Christian Democrat Party trailed with 11 percent. Partly because of extremely heavy rains, less than a quarter of the electorate voted.

Woodstock '94 Ends in Muddy Fun

SAUGERTIES, New York (Reuters) — Woodstock '94 ended early Monday much as it began, with good humor by fans amid organizational chaos. "The food was overpriced but the atmosphere was great," said Rachel Rango, a 20-year-old student at Kent State University in Ohio.

The ever-present mud kept everyone talking. After severe storms Saturday and early Sunday, the 840-acre (335-hectare) site was a sea of brown sludge. Doctors reported hundreds of broken bones and sprains from those who lost their footing.

Despite the tensions caused by the bad weather and organizational problems, the crowd, estimated at nearly 350,000 people at its peak, proved to be virtually free of violence. There were only 18 arrests connected with the three-day festival and only four on the grounds.

Guns Kill 2 Chinese in Algiers

TUNIS (Reuters) — Two Chinese expatriate workers were shot to death in their car on Monday in a suburb of Algiers, a spokesman at the Chinese Embassy there said.

The identity of the gunmen was unclear, but Muslim fundamentalist militants fighting to topple Algeria's army-backed government have told foreigners to leave the country and have threatened to kill those who remain.

At least 58 foreigners have been killed in Algeria since September in attacks blamed on the fundamentalists. A diplomat at the embassy, contacted by telephone from Tunis, said the dead men worked for a Chinese hydraulics company.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Wildfires Ravage 5 Greek Islands

ATHENS (AP) — Fire fighters on five islands battled wildfires Monday that have destroyed large areas of farm crops and pine forests as a severe heatwave gripped Greece.

Fire-fighting aircraft dumped tons of sea water on wildfires on the northeastern Aegean islands of Lesbos, Thassos and Chios while special mobile units battled blazes on Corfu and at Agina in the Saronic Gulf near Athens. Officials said most of the fires were started by discarded cigarettes.

A cholera outbreak in the southern Russian region of Dagestan has killed 14 people and 478 people are suffering from the disease. Five towns in Dagestan were declared quarantine zones this month after an outbreak of cholera among pilgrims returning from Saudi Arabia.

Bangladesh cities were paralyzed Monday by a six-hour nationwide strike called by the opposition Awami League to press for a trial of generals responsible for a 1975 coup.

Foreign visitors to a popular site in Vietnam, the 3,000 islands of Ha Long Bay, will be able to roam the area for the first time by scaplane. Until now, tourists have only been able to visit the bay and its steep limestone islets by boat.

Cracks in Some British Concordes

LONDON — British Airways says it has found hairline cracks inside the wings of its seven supersonic Concorde aircraft but that there is no safety threat and that the planes will stay in the air.

"It's not an airworthiness issue," an airline spokesman said, adding, "There's absolutely no implication for the safe operation of Concorde."

The spokesman said that two of the seven jets with wing cracks had been repaired, and that the Civil Aviation Authority had agreed that the others could fly as long as they were checked after every 10 trips.

Engineers first found a crack of four inches (10 centimeters) in a spar near the back of one plane and then similar but smaller cracks in the others, close to where the delta wing joins the fuselage, the spokesman said.

British Rail Network Again Shut by Strike

2 Days of Travel Disruption Hit Vacationers and Freight

By William Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — Striking signal workers shut down Britain's railroads again Monday, the beginning of a two-day work stoppage that is the latest round in a 10-week-old dispute that has frustrated summer travelers and wreaked havoc with freight shipments.

Rail officials using supervisors said they managed to keep one in three scheduled trains running Monday, but platforms in many of London's mainline stations were all but deserted, as both tourists and travelers scrambled for other ways to get around the country.

At freight depots across Britain, and along lines leading to the recently opened rail tunnel beneath the English Channel, shippers were using trucks to move perishable cargoes.

There is little sign that either side is ready to give ground in the dispute, which has stirred memories of the kind of bitter labor turmoil that paralyzed Britain during the 1960s and 1970s. The dispute already has lasted longer than any other since Britain's rail network was nationalized in 1947.

The leaders of Railtrack, the state-owned company set up earlier this year to operate Britain's track and signal system, vowed Monday they would not put any more pay offers on the bargaining table. "We've made all the offers we can make," said Robert Horton, chairman of Railtrack. "We are not prepared to pay to open negotiations."

Members of the Rail, Maritime and Transport Union, which represents signal workers, said they would continue the periodic one- and two-day strikes until the government agrees to put up a larger pay settlement, including rewards for increased productivity, as a basis for new talks.

The 48-hour work stoppage beginning Monday came on the heels of a 24-hour strike on Friday, crippling travel during the heart of the August vacation season.

Life Might Be Worse Without Him, Berlusconi Says

The Associated Press

ROME — Harried by a plunging lira and weak financial markets, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi tried Monday to make his critics worry about life without him, predicting that unrest and economic disorder would result if he were forced to resign.

During a three-day holiday weekend, Mr. Berlusconi began

a crusade both to win over a highly critical coalition ally and to persuade the Italian people that any prime minister but himself would spell disaster for a country hit simultaneously by an economic crisis and political corruption scandals.

In a television interview with RAI state TV, Mr. Berlusconi reiterated his view, laid out late Sunday night at a news confer-

ence, that disorder would follow if political squabbling forced him to resign.

He also called unthinkable any return to an "institutional government," meaning the appointment of a nonpolitical prime minister such as his predecessor, Carlo Ciampi.

That possibility "would go against the will of the citizens and thus this can — I really

believe it — lead to economic disorders and also real unrest," Mr. Berlusconi said.

Mr. Berlusconi indicated that his peace pact with the Northern League leader, Umberto Bossi, might not be enough to stop speculation rocking Italy's markets.

Mr. Berlusconi invited Mr. Bossi to his villa for a night of talks that ended at dawn Saturday.

U.S. Vets Mark Invasion With a Splash

The Associated Press

CAVALAIRE, France — Overcoming red tape and old age, four former U.S. paratroopers dropped gently into the Mediterranean on Monday to mark the 50th anniversary of the Allied invasion of southern France in World War II.

Thousands of vacationers standing in waist-high water lined this Riviera beach and applauded as the veterans jumped from a French Army helicopter under billowing domed parachutes from 400 meters (1,300 feet). They were picked up by French sailors in speedboats.

As fireworks, colored smoke bombs and noisemakers erupted in the crystal-blue skies, the veterans came ashore in a re-enactment of the landings and were greeted by local officials.

"Vive les vétérans!" townspeople

shouted from their balconies as the vets, who had time to change into dry uniforms, paraded down the packed streets. People lined up to touch them, shake hands and present gifts.

"It's like 50 years ago," said Leslie Green, 71, of Selma, California. "We got a warm welcome then, too."

Mr. Green was joined by William King, 78, of Long Island, Virginia; Angelo Polito, 80, of Farmington Hills, Michigan; and Ken Shaker, 78, of San Diego, California. A fifth veteran, Everett Hall, 75, suffered a sudden case of dizziness and was unable to jump.

The jump, approved only after weeks of discussions, was the most dramatic event in two days of commemorations of Operation Dragoon, the invasion of southern France by U.S. and French

troops 10 weeks after D-Day in Normandy.

"It feels great," said Mr. Shaker, who led a tough struggle to get his men airborne. "It's a big relief we finally got to do it."

"There's always a worry when you prepare for a jump, and none of us had ever jumped over water before. But in my experience, once you strap the chute on, a sort of calm comes over you."

All the men except Mr. Polito, who was taken prisoner at Anzio, fought in Operation Dragoon, and all are former members of the 509th Parachute Infantry Regiment. They dedicated Monday's event to a planeload of comrades that disappeared over the sea during the invasion. Twenty young French paratroopers followed the Americans into the water.

Council of Churches Backs UN's Population View

By Robert L. Kroon
Special to the Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Rejecting the Vatican's campaign against birth control by use of contraceptives, the World Council of Churches has endorsed a landmark United Nations project for stabilizing the world's spiraling population.

The UN document, supported by the United States and other Western governments, will serve as the main guideline for the Cairo conference next month on population and development.

The Geneva-based World Council is an affiliation of 324

Protestant and Orthodox churches and speaks for the vast majority of the Christian world's non-Roman Catholics.

Mr. Konrad Raiser, general secretary of the World Council of Churches, criticized an assertion by Pope John Paul II that the Cairo conference document favored promiscuity, abortion and homosexual relationships.

Last week, the Pope's views received strong support from Islamic leaders in Cairo and Tehran, threatening consensus on a broad-based conference approach to stabilizing the world population.

In a statement distributed by

the Ecumenical Press Service, Mr. Raiser questioned the "wisdom" of what he termed the Vatican's obstructionist campaign.

Mr. Raiser, a leading German Protestant scholar, said he wondered "if this was the best way for the Vatican to defend its outspoken position."

"More recognition for the diversity of responses and convictions on population matters would have done a greater service to Christian witness," he said.

Unlike the Vatican, the World Council of Churches has no decision-making authority

on doctrinal matters and works through moral persuasion.

"Protestant churches are essentially democratic and synodal, arising from the belief in the priesthood of all believers," Mr. Raiser said. "Therefore, we cannot accept a ruling by a bishop as the final word. But the Holy See will participate as a government delegation in the conference, playing a political role and using pressure to make others accept a certain line."

In response to the Vatican's criticism of the UN's population document as being "inspired by American feminists," Mr. Raiser said he felt women

were rightfully "skeptical of a top-down approach which is characteristically masculine."

Mr. Raiser praised the UN's preparatory document for showing "increasing awareness" of women's views. In this context, he declared that contraception was acceptable to the vast majority of Protestant churches, although they might differ over methods.

But he cautioned that the ethics of abortion were more ambiguous and difficult. "Abortion issues are tearing Protestant churches apart, like the Roman Catholic Church," he said.

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THE AMERICAS /

Now, Racial and Ethnic Minorities Are Fleeing Central Cities for Suburbs

By Karen De Witt

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After decades in which America's cities worried primarily about white flight, cities are now facing the increasingly rapid departure to the suburbs of middle- and working-class minority members.

No longer the discrete, homogenous "Leave it to Beaver" bedroom communities of the 1950s, the suburban destinations of minorities now constitute a broad patchwork that includes inner suburbs, large suburban cities, office parks, retail centers and even low-density rural territory, according to William H. Frey, a demographer at the University of Michigan who specializes in racial distribution patterns.

Some experts think the pattern of suburbanization may also be more complex because of the diverse racial and ethnic minority groups involved and because race-

space dynamics will play out across the new suburban communities in the sprawling, less dense sections of the South and West.

Indeed, minorities experienced a higher percentage of growth in the suburbs than in the central cities, the 1990 census showed. From 1980 to 1990, the black population in the suburbs grew by 34.4 percent, while the Hispanic population grew by 69.3 percent and the Asian population by 125.9 percent. By contrast, the white population in the suburbs increased by 9.2 percent.

"Minority suburbanization took off in the 1980s both as the black middle class came into its own and as more assimilated Latinos and Asians translated their moves up the socioeconomic ladder into a suburban life style," Mr. Frey said.

Though the actual numbers of minorities in the suburbs are small compared

with the overall suburban population, policy makers and urban planners say the suburbanization of minorities has important implications for the inner cities. For national urban policy and for the suburbs.

Members of minority groups, like others who choose to flee the cities, move to the suburbs for a variety of reasons: affordable housing, better schools, lower cost of living and amenities like space and greenery. But most often they say they move to escape the violence and incivility associated with center cities.

Michael and Verna Frazier of Washington recently joined the exodus to the suburbs. Black professionals who revealed in living where the population was predominantly black and middle class, they were committed urban dwellers who had expected to raise their two daughters in the city. Then came a predawn burglary last fall.

"I heard them and they heard me, and so they left," said Mr. Frazier, a professor of political science at Howard University here. "But our physical safety had been jeopardized. That did it for us."

Today, the Fraziers live in nearby Temple Hills, Maryland.

Some sociologists contend that the departure of more affluent minorities to the suburbs from inner-city neighborhoods is simply adding to urban deterioration.

"It's a major problem for urban America," said Vincent Lane, chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority. "Suburbanization isn't about race now; it's about class. Nobody wants to be around poor people, because of all the problems that go along with poor people: poor schools, unsafe streets, gangs."

Over the last decade, Washington's pop-

ulation declined by nearly 100,000, to 699,000 today. The loss of blacks from the city was nearly three times as great as for whites — 17,800 black households, as against 6,200 white.

Washington is unusual in that college-educated blacks led the exodus to the suburbs ahead of any other group. Indeed, 14.2 percent left from 1980 to 1990.

During that same period nationwide, the number of blacks living in the suburbs increased to 8 million from 5.9 million, a 34.4 percent increase.

"What is going on is not so much black suburbanization as black middle-class suburbanization," Mr. Frey said.

Nor is the move limited to the black middle class. People of Hispanic descent as well as Asian-Americans experienced overall higher rates of suburbanization than did blacks during the same period.

often viewing the city only as a stepping stone to the suburbs.

Nationally, from 1980 to 1990, the number of Hispanics living in the suburbs rose to 8.7 million from 5.1 million, an increase of 3.6 million. The number of Hispanic people living in cities grew to 11.5 million in 1990 from 7.8 million in 1980, an increase of 3.7 million, or 47.5 percent. During the same 1980-90 period, the suburban Asian population grew by 2 million, to 3.5 million from 1.5 million in 1980, or by 125.9 percent.

Nationally, the suburbs still remain mostly white, with minorities constituting 41 percent of the central-city populations and less than 18 percent of the suburban population. About 95 million whites lived in the suburbs in 1990, as against 57 million in 1980, a 9.2 percent increase.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Dole Denies Stalling on Health Care

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole, the leader of the Senate's minority Republicans, denied Monday that Republicans were stalling the health-care debate, but said they want to tell their side of the story.

"I don't think there'll be any votes today," Mr. Dole said. "I'm not sure there are going to be any votes tomorrow." But, he added, "We're not in a filibuster; we're not trying to delay."

He said he was worried that a bad bill would be passed. "What I don't want to see happen is enough Republicans peel off to pass a terrible bill," said Mr. Dole, a Kansas Republican. "What I'd like to see is enough Democrats peel off to stop a terrible bill."

He said a bipartisan group of senators led by Senator John Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, has "a lot more in common" with his bill than with one put forward by George J. Mitchell, the Senate majority leader. Mr. Dole's bill includes insurance reforms and subsidies for the poorest Americans, but has no mandates or taxes. But, he said, the group is not talking to him, only to Mr. Mitchell.

On Sunday, Dole indicated compromise might still be possible.

"Is there an opportunity for compromise? Maybe," he said during a television interview.

(AP)

Support for (Another) Rival Health Plan

WASHINGTON — The largest lobby of small-business owners announced its support over the weekend for the health care plan put forth Thursday by Representative Jim Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, and nine other conservative Democrats and Republicans.

Jack Farris, president of the National Federation of Independent Business, which represents 600,000 small-business owners and has been extremely active in the formation of the bill, praised the proposal as "the most viable" alternative to other proposals, particularly the plan offered by Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the House majority leader.

"Small-business owners want market-based health care reform with no employer mandates," a key feature of the Cooper plan, he said. "The Gephardt plan would require employers to pay 80 percent of their workers' costs."

John Motley, the federation's chief lobbyist, said Sunday that the group was stopping short of endorsing the bill. But on a scale of 1 to 100, he said, the Cooper plan would rate a 90, "and we'll do everything we can to see it get through the process."

(NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, on Democrats' pleas for the passage of a health bill: "In essence, every one of their opening statements was that little Nellie is tied to the railroad tracks, and the train is coming down the track, and the train is going to cut off her legs and she does not have any insurance coverage. And the solution of the Democrats is to make sure she is insured. I think the solution of the Republicans would be to try to stop the train."

(NYT)

Away From Politics

• An anti-abortion extremist, who has advocated killing abortion providers as "justifiable homicide," pleaded out guilty in Pensacola, Florida, to charges that he violated the new federal clinic-protection law in the killing of a doctor and a volunteer escort. Paul Hill's court-appointed lawyer said he planned to challenge the constitutionality of the law.

• Nearly 1,000 demonstrators sang and prayed as they marched on North Dakota's only abortion clinic, in Fargo. Bishop James S. Sullivan, a Roman Catholic, ignored criticism by the clinic's administrator, Jane Bovard, who called the march "incredibly irresponsible" in view of the killings in Florida.

• A sand cliff collapsed onto children at a park on the Lake Erie shoreline near London, Ontario. Four boys died. Police said

Foes Willing to Try Again on Crime Bill

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House and a Republican leader of Congress said Monday that they were willing to work together to pass a crime bill but renewed their dispute over who would have to compromise and just how much.

"The president was disappointed with this loss, but we are not going to walk away from this fight," pledged the White

House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta.

"I think we'll pass a crime bill," said the House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia.

Trying to shame lawmakers into passing the crime bill, President Bill Clinton on Sunday had urged Congress to set aside petty politics and strike at the violence that "is eating the heart out of this country."

The White House rebounded from last week's surprise setback to the \$33 billion bill with an aggressive campaign to woo wayward lawmakers. On Monday, Mr. Clinton was to continue his effort, bringing relatives of crime victims to the Rose Garden to keep pressure on Congress.

Mr. Panetta, appearing on NBC, said that "over the weekend we urged the Republican

leadership to meet with the Democratic leadership and talk with each other about what needs to be done to bring this crime bill back to the floor."

But he said several key elements, "particularly the ban on assault weapons," are vital.

Mr. Gingrich, also appearing on NBC, said, "I think the president ought to meet with Republican leaders and see if we can craft a bipartisan compromise," but he reiterated his complaint that the bill contains "social pork."

House Speaker Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, appearing on CBS, hinted that some programs offering youths an alternative to crime were negotiable. "If we have to pay the price to take out some good programs to satisfy the critics, I'm not opposed to doing that," he told CNN.

Backers said the bill would put 100,000 more police on the streets, build more prisons and jails, finance crime-prevention programs and require life imprisonment for certain three-time violent offenders.

Mr. Panetta told CBS that lawmakers "ought to be ashamed of themselves," and insisted that Mr. Clinton will push forward on the bill.

Mr. Clinton, speaking Sunday at a mostly black congregation at a church in Maryland, said the prevention programs

ported to have been killed last week and harshly criticized the United States for encouraging dangerous escapes to Florida.

The asylum-seekers apparently took advantage of the situation with a large crowd at the port and boarded the Jussara "while revolutionary forces having participated in the ceremony were going home."

The number of Cubans fleeing their country in boats and rafts has increased steadily in the last two weeks, since President Castro threatened to open Cuba's ports to anyone who wants to leave.

Cubans Try to Seize a Ship

Hundreds on Tanker Demand to Go to U.S.

Reuters

MARIEL, Cuba — About 500 Cubans demanding to go to the United States occupied a foreign oil tanker here, officials said Monday, prompting President Fidel Castro to visit the port, west of Havana.

Hundreds of police officers and members of militia units were deployed at the port, and two navy patrol boats were in the harbor to prevent the tanker, identified as the Maltese-flagged Jussara, from leaving.

State radio quoted local officials as saying that 500 people, including many women and children, had boarded the tanker.

The radio said Mr. Castro visited the scene late Sunday, staying until the early hours of Monday to get firsthand details of the incident.

The standoff in Mariel came as the U.S. Coast Guard reported that it had helped 371 Cuban refugees reach shore in Florida during the weekend, the highest three-day total since the Mariel boatlift of 1980.

On Monday, dozens of people could be seen moving around on the deck of the Jussara. The area around the ship was sealed off by security forces.

At one point, at least nine jeeps carrying police drove towards the dock area.

State radio quoted the Communist Party first secretary in Mariel, Eusebio Alfaro, as saying about 200 people of the group were from the town itself and the rest were from other parts of Havana Province.

The occupation of the tanker began Sunday after a ceremony honoring a navy lieutenant reported to have been slain during the seizure of a vessel last week, the Interior Ministry said.

The ministry said the asylum seekers arrived at the port, 40 kilometers (25 miles) west of the capital, while the Jussara was docked. It said they boarded the ship "with the apparent complicity of the Greek captain."

The ministry said the latest incident created a "complex situation" because if the boat were allowed to depart, "such an action would set a bad precedent and could jeopardize maritime transport, the supplying of fuel for power plants, foreign trade and obtaining goods for the population."

The statement noted that the latest incident came after Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said the United States would continue to receive Cubans who had left their homeland illegally.

At the Sunday ceremony, authorities honored the officer re-



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No New Self-Rule if Militants Are Not Stopped, Rabin Warns

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

YITZHAK RABIN warned Monday that Palestinian self-rule would not be expanded until Palestinian authorities took stiffer measures to curb Islamic militant attacks against Israelis.

His threat came a day after guerrillas of the Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas, shot dead an Israeli civilian — the first killed in Gaza since autonomy began last May — and wounded six others in attacks on a road leading to a large Jewish settlement there.

The Palestinian self-rule government in Gaza moved quickly after Sunday's attacks, condemning the "irresponsible acts of Hamas" and rounding up about 40 activists of the movement for questioning, according to Hamas sources. Officials also announced moves to confiscate illegal weapons.

Mr. Rabin's remarks, along with an Israeli decision to postpone the scheduled Monday opening of free passage between Gaza and the other self-rule area of Jericho in the West Bank, appear aimed at pressuring the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, to move against Hamas.

It is a task Mr. Arafat had hoped to avoid, because direct confrontation between his loyalist police force and Hamas militants could degenerate into intra-Palestinian fighting. It could also expose Mr. Arafat to accusations that he has become Israel's "policeman" against other Palestinians.

Mr. Rabin spoke to reporters after an early morning visit to Gush Katif settlement and just before Israeli and Palestinian negotiators began huddling again for talks on extending the autonomous area.

He stressed that those discussions would continue but added that "we will not set a date to implement" any agreements reached unless measures are taken against those attacking Israelis.

"We expect and we demand the Palestinian Authority to take measures to prevent, or to make a real effort to cope with, this threat," Mr. Rabin said. "We consider it their responsibility. They are not doing it."

"They can do much better," he said. "It is inconceivable that we will continue the process if we won't see a serious effort" to deal with Hamas.

Despite Mr. Rabin's statement — undoubtedly also designed to reinforce his tough image with the Israeli public — Israeli military and civilian officials have expressed satisfaction with the lower level of violence in Gaza and the West Bank since self-rule began.

Some of the officials had praised the performance of the Palestinian police despite logistic and equipment shortages and a lack of training.

Since Palestinian police took up their duties May 18, three Israeli soldiers have been killed in shootings, Hamas has taken responsibility for the slayings, and Palestinian police have not arrested any suspects.

A fourth soldier died from wounds received during a day of rioting by Palestinian workers frustrated over delays at a checkpoint into Israel. Two Palestinians were killed that day.

Hamas's political wing has said it would use only nonviolent means to oppose the self-rule accord and over the past two months has worked openly with secular groups that also reject the deal. But its military wing has vowed to continue violent attacks on Israeli targets.

U.S. Fears Pyongyang May Opt to Restart Reactor

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — Senior U.S. and North Korean officials must resolve a long list of nuclear topics at talks beginning next month, or Pyongyang may decide to restart a nuclear reactor to produce plutonium for potential use in nuclear arms, U.S. officials disclosed Monday.

The officials said they were optimistic the two sides can meet the deadline, or it could also be extended. But the fact that North Korea has said it will delay restarting the reactor only through the talks beginning Sept. 23 helps explain U.S. caution in forecasting the outcome of the Washington-Pyongyang nuclear accord reached last week.

Officials on both sides will be under substantial pressure in the next month or so to develop detailed plans for establishing the first diplomatic representation in their respective capitals and providing for the disposition of an estimated 8,000 plutonium-laden reactor fuel rods in North Korea.

However, the principal U.S. task will be to work out a detailed plan for financing and constructing two new Western-style reactors in North Korea, a project that may cost \$4 billion.

Although the South Korean president Monday promised major financial and technical assistance, U.S. officials are still contemplating a fund-raising tour of allied capitals in Asia and elsewhere.

They also are working on a plan to brief Congress, which has the right to review the transfer to North Korea of any South Korean nuclear plant components derived from U.S. technology, as well as to review the direct participation of any U.S. firms.

U.S. law bars the transfer of aid or know-how if North Korea fails to comply fully with international nuclear-inspection requirements, a potential stumbling block.

Without a more detailed understanding on the reactor issue and related energy questions, officials said, North Korea could decide to restart the 25-megawatt reactor at its Yongbyon nuclear complex. Last week, North Korean negotiators said its power was needed to help heat the surrounding area this winter.

Washington offered to provide alternative energy sources. U.S. officials said Pyongyang wanted to keep the option of restarting the reactor open as bargaining leverage. "We'll have to revisit that issue" next month, a senior official said.

The plan to build the so-called light-water reactors thus looms as the most complex and politically significant part of the deal. If Washington can figure out a way to assure North Korea now that the reactors will be completed a decade from now, North Korea will immediately halt its construction of two other reactors that could produce abundant plutonium for nuclear arms.

North Korea has also pledged to seal its facility for reprocessing fuel rods if it gets the new reactors, and U.S. officials are optimistic that it may eventually agree to scrap the facility altogether.

Washington favors this deal, Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci explained, because the light-water reactors are less suited to plutonium production than the graphite reactors North Korea is now building.

Some U.S. lawmakers may not be eager to ship to North Korea the kind of nuclear technology that Washington wants to prevent Iran from buying and using to develop nuclear expertise that will aid possible bomb-building. Because the reactor deal is not risk-free — it gives North Korea continued access to fuel rods that could be used to make plutonium — the Clinton administration will have some selling to do on Capitol Hill.

Washington must also figure out what sort of assurance will satisfy North Korea that the reactor deal will not go sour. By promising North Korea it would work out which countries will participate in the reactor project, Washington took on the awkward task of deciding how much money each must provide.

In addition to counting on major help from South Korea, Washington is also interested in getting aid from Japan and China. France and Britain also have shown interest in helping resolve the crisis.

UN Hoping To Avert Hutu Flood

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — Encouraged by the latest reports from southwestern Rwanda, UN officials expressed optimism Monday that a feared mass exodus of refugees into Zaire could be averted, but they warned that the situation remained so uncertain that a panic flight triggering a humanitarian disaster could start at any time.

While several thousand refugees a day are crossing into the Bukavu region of Zaire, in larger numbers than in the past, no movement close to the scale which inundated Goma last month is yet in the offing, according to senior officials in the UN Rwanda emergency office.

The biggest concern is that reports of retribution against Hutu who stay in Rwanda, true or untrue, could drive hundreds of thousands across the border in a matter of days.

"Remember in Goma it all happened in a period of 72 hours," said Charles Petri, deputy director of the UN Rwanda office, referring to the more than 1 million refugees who poured into the region near that Zairian city in July only to face death by disease.

With one week remaining before French troops are scheduled to pull out of the security zone they established in southwestern Rwanda and are replaced by around 2,000 UN troops, largely from African nations, many refugees and indigenous residents of the zone appear to be undecided on whether to stay in Rwanda.

In part, this is because of uncertainty about how those who have made the journey home already have fared. "There have been people here who left for Kigali, but didn't show up," said Veneranda Gatavazi, a nurse from Kigali now in refuge in the French protection zone. "Nobody has come back and said, 'Everything is O.K.," so we are wondering what happened."

Reflecting the indecision, relief officials said that many of those in the protection zone appeared to be waiting until the last minute before beginning the trek to Zaire.

Several factors are contributing to the second thoughts many Hutu have on seeking refuge in Zaire.

One is the government campaign in which senior members of the new Rwandan government have come to the southwestern region to pledge that there will be no retribution against Hutu who did not participate in murdering the estimated 500,000 Tutsi who died in three months of vicious bloodletting beginning in April.

Another is a realization among some of the potential refugees of the hardships they will face in Bukavu.



A Foreign Legionnaire inspecting the bags of Rwandan refugees Monday at Cyangugu on the Rwanda-Zaire border.

HUTU: A Politician Justifies Genocide Against the 'Originally Bad' Tutsi

Continued from Page 1

because there are numerous surviving," Mr. Karera said. "They are using the word genocide considering the number of Tutsi who were killed."

Now one of the wealthiest refugees in Zaire, Mr. Karera arrived here in his white Japanese pickup with 13 members of his extended family and his servants. A son drove the family's Peugeot sedan. Mr. Karera left behind several houses in Kigali.

Most of his constituents are squatting in camps farther south toward Goma, where food rations are meager and water is scarce.

To illustrate his antipathy to the Tutsi, Mr. Karera told the following story: "I was talking the other day to a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. I said: O.K., you say the Tutsi are good. But that's like telling me, 'You are white,' when I am black."

"The Tutsi, who were seen to be more like Europeans because of their height and lighter physique, were favored by the Belgian colonial administrators, but in 1959 the Belgians changed their policy, helped get rid of the Tutsi king and encouraged the formation of a Hutu government."

A UN referendum in 1961 sealed the fate of Tutsi rule when the overwhelmingly

Hutu population voted in favor of a Hutu republic. During this period, tens of thousands of Tutsi were slain by Hutu — or "shortened," according to a common Hutu description of the killing of Tutsi.

But Mr. Karera interprets the 1959 period as one when he, as a young educated Hutu, was "hunted" by Tutsi for daring to aspire to a higher standing than being a peasant farmer.

Since gaining power in the early 1960s, the Hutu have always been nervous that the Tutsi would again rule them.

Now, with the victory of the Rwanda Patriotic Front, the worst fears of the Hutu have come true.

Some Nigeria Unions Quit Mass Strike

Reuters

LAGOS — The strike by Nigerian oil workers in support of Moshood K.O. Abiola, the undeclared winner of an annulled presidential election last year, entered its seventh week on Monday, but some other striking unions ended their stoppages.

"Our strike is still on, and we will stay out until the govern-

ment shows commitment to meeting all our demands," said Bola Owodunni, president of the white collar oil workers union, Pengassan.

Many union leaders and associates of Mr. Abiola, a wealthy businessman, are optimistic that the government will drop treason charges against him on Tuesday to ease the tension that has gripped Nigeria since he was arrested in June.

Mr. Abiola was arrested for proclaiming himself president in defiance of Nigeria's military rulers.

The oil unions want him installed as head of state.

Bank employees in Lagos returned to work for the first time since July 12 when the Lagos branch of the umbrella Nigeria Labor Congress began a strike in protest against the govern-

ment's handling of the country's political crisis.

But most banks in Lagos, Nigeria's commercial center, remained closed. Bank officials said they lacked cash to meet the demands of depositors unable to make withdrawals for more than a month.

"We are waiting for money from the central bank to allow us to open for business," an official at one bank said.

BOMB: Germans Report Major Nuclear Smuggling Conspiracy in Russia

Continued from Page 1

elsewhere in Russia were and had not been in direct contact with police or security officials there to pursue the investigation further.

"It might be underpaid Russian scientists are the people who are selling the material," Mr. Beckstein said. "It might be people from the security of the former KGB, or Russian security authorities might be involved."

Bavarian investigators said at a news conference Monday that an undercover operative made contact with Mr. Torres in Munich in July after receiving a tip

on July 19 from German intelligence that a Spanish-Colombian group was looking for buyers for a large quantity of plutonium-239 from Russia.

The Germans made contact with Mr. Torres and Julio O. on July 25, they said, and in a hotel near Munich's main railway station he provided them with a lead container holding what he said was a "sample" of the plutonium he could deliver, at \$250 million for four kilograms.

The sample, inside an aluminum capsule and wrapped in aluminum foil, turned out under analysis to be 24 grams, a tiny fraction of an ounce, of 86

to 87 percent pure plutonium-239, mixed with uranium-238.

A tiny speck of the fine powder can cause lung cancer in anyone who inhales it, and a small amount in the water supply of a large city could kill hundreds of thousands of people.

Last Monday, joined by Javier B., members of the group met again with the undercover agents, posing as "businessmen" in the hotel, offering a 200-gram sample of lithium-6, a material that can be used to make neutron bombs.

Mr. Torres, one of the others revealed then, was in Moscow but would be arriving in Munich with 500 grams of plutonium on a Lufthansa flight late Wednesday afternoon.

When the hardshelled black vinyl suitcase Mr. Torres had checked in at Sheremetyevo Airport at Moscow was unloaded, the experts found that it was emitting a tiny amount of gamma-ray radiation — not enough to pose a threat to other passengers, but enough to make the investigators scan it.

When they did, they detected a shielded cylinder inside, enough evidence to arrest Mr. Torres and his companion after he claimed the bag.

Russian-language guidebooks are now available.

Still, some Russians require coaching on what to expect and how to behave while in Paris, travel agents say.

For one thing, there's the food. For the Russian palate, weaned on mystery meat, fatty soups and bland potato and vegetable dishes, foie gras and escargots can be a little overwhelming.

"Our tourists like fast food and McDonald's," said Miss Lutovinova. "We don't have this culture of food."

"We have to warn people at buffets not to eat 10 sausages, three eggs and then fill their pockets," she said. "We have to be on the lookout for Ukrainians who like to take cured pork fat with them, drink vodka and sing songs in their hotel rooms."

U.S. Welcomes Sudan's Role Khartoum Has Been Listed as Terror Sponsor

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States applauded France on Monday for apprehending the guerrilla known as Carlos, and said Sudan's involvement in the arrest was a welcome sign from a nation Washington regards as fostering terrorism.

"Obviously, we applaud the government of France for its resolute efforts to bring to justice one of the most notorious terrorists of the past 20 years," said the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry.

"The arrest of Carlos serves notice to all terrorists that their crimes will not go unpunished or forgotten by the international community," Mr. McCurry said.

Carlos, one alias for the guerrilla who was born Illich Ramirez Sanchez in Venezuela, was detained Sunday in Sudan and turned over to

Interpol agents for extradition to France, where he was being held Monday.

"We appreciate Sudan's actions," Mr. McCurry said, adding that this could mark the beginning of a Sudanese move "to distance itself from international terrorism."

However, Mr. McCurry said there was no thought now to removing Sudan from the list of countries designated as sponsors of international terrorism by the U.S. government.

In Khartoum, government officials urged the United States to remove Sudan from the list.

Sudan was added a year ago for granting sanctuary to such organizations as Hezbollah and Palestine Islamic Jihad, according to the State Department's latest report on "Patterns of Global Terrorism."

The move cut off U.S. aid to Sudan.

TERROR: International Pressure Finally Paid Off

Continued from Page 1

countries also adopted increasingly uncompromising attitudes on terrorism. France, which had especially focused on Carlos because of his murders of French counterintelligence operatives, ended its covert arrangements with Palestinian and Italian terrorists, under which they were left untouched in exchange for immunity for French targets.

The last cover for this generation of international terrorists disappeared with the collapse of the Soviet system, which swept away the regimes that offered funding, intelligence and safe haven to known terrorists, many of whom had connections to Soviet intelligence.

Carlos epitomized this generation of high-profile, elusive operatives, who, by the 1980s, had become what one U.S. specialist calls "designer terrorists," meaning that the name

alone of the Red Brigades or Bader-Meinhof, Abu Nidal or Carlos was supposed to conjure up images of political combat that long ago lost their mass appeal.

In Europe and in the Middle East, claims of political oppression have lost their resonance thanks to the resilience of democratic societies and, more recently, the peace momentum between Palestinians and Israelis. As popular fervor waned, notorious terrorists found themselves exposed to growing risk as their sponsors and protectors came under international pressure.

Of course, the arrest of Carlos only ends a chapter of international violence in which kidnapping a group of oil ministers or the passengers of a big passenger jet smacked of the class struggle.

His seizure does not put an end to international violence

against ordinary people. Terrorism, experts say, holds new threats because of the vulnerability of modern societies to technologically skilled saboteurs.

New paymasters abound. As shown by recent bombings against Jewish targets in Buenos Aires and London, fundamentalist Muslim groups, with reported backing from Iran, Sudan and other states, can draw on many zealots to form suicide squads for attacks anywhere in the world. Breakaway ethnic groups in the former Soviet Union may resort to terrorism, including nuclear blackmail, against Moscow.

What has disappeared is a form of terrorism, characteristic of the late Cold War, waged by operatives who were identified in the West but able to hide in Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe or the Arab world.

CARLOS: Long-Sought Guerrilla Is Caught in Sudan

Continued from Page 1

days" along with several others, but he refused to say how many more people were detained or to disclose their identities.

Mr. Shingien said the group first stayed in a top Khartoum hotel, then rented an apartment, where they were kept under surveillance because "they were not conducting any kind of activity to justify their presence in Sudan," he said. Some of the group moved in and out of Sudan, but not the man with the diplomatic passport.

"He made some international calls, which were monitored by the security group," the Sudanese official went on, "and that confirmed the suspicion over his intentions." He added that France subsequently informed Sudan that it suspected Carlos had entered the country, while Interpol formally requested his arrest.

France's counterintelligence service has long had a special interest in capturing Carlos because he killed two of its agents when they were about to arrest

him in Paris in June 1975. For this crime, which he admitted in an interview with a Paris-based Arabic-language magazine in 1979, Carlos was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment in 1982.

An arrest warrant was also issued for his involvement in a car bombing in Paris in April 1982 in which one person was killed and 70 wounded. Mr. Pasqua said terrorist actions organized or carried out by Carlos had killed 15 people and injured 200 more in France alone.

"Around the world, Carlos himself claims responsibility for the death of 83 people," he said.

With Mr. Pasqua refusing to provide many details of the operation, however, there was inevitably a flurry of speculation here about why Sudan's government had agreed to hand over Carlos and about whether France had made any secret deal with Khartoum.

Israeli military officials recently claimed that Iran's intelligence chief, Ali Fallahian, had been holding secret talks with his French and German counterparts with a view to pledging an end to Iranian-backed terrorism in France and Germany in exchange for debt relief, economic aid and the release of Iranians facing terrorist charges.

Last December, France unexpectedly released two Iranians who were wanted in Switzerland for the 1990 murder of Kazem Rajavi, an Iranian opposition leader. At present, three Iranians are awaiting trial here for the 1991 murder of Shahpur Bakhtiari, a former Iranian prime minister.

Did Syria Provide a Tip To France and Sudan?

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A leading American expert on counterterrorism said Monday that Syria might have tipped off French and Sudanese officials to the whereabouts of the terrorist Carlos as a gesture toward Middle East peace efforts.

Robert H. Kupperman, who led the first interagency studies on terrorism for the U.S. government, said in an interview that Carlos had been under the protection of Hafez Assad, the Syrian president, for years.

Syria has long been listed by the State Department as one of several nations that aid and harbor terrorists, a situation that has complicated U.S.-Syrian relations and efforts toward a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement.

"I think Assad wants closer ties to the United States and Israel," Mr. Kupperman said.

As a gesture, he said, Mr. Assad might have arranged to tip off the Sudanese and French that Carlos, whose real name is Illich Ramirez Sanchez, was going to Sudan.

"I think he was set up by Assad," Mr. Kupperman said. "He was under Assad's protection for years, living in Damascus."

If the French had tracked down Carlos on their own, "they would have killed him," Mr. Kupperman surmised.

Sudan is another nation on the State Department's terrorism list and, he added, "The Sudanese don't like being on the terrorism list either."

RUSSIANS: Iron Curtain Gone, Tourists Jam Aeroflot Flights to See Paris and EuroDisney

Continued from Page 1

excitement, these Russians seem positively middle-class.

"The distance between Moscow and Paris used to be greater than the distance between Moscow and the moon," said Olga Lutovinova, who runs one of the dozens of travel agencies that have sprouted in recent months. "But now a journey including round-trip air fare from Moscow is \$700 to \$1,000 for a week in Paris. A lot of Russians can afford this now."

For many, a week's trip in Western Europe is not much more expensive than a vacation at a health spa or hotel in the sunny republics of the former Soviet Union. Popular summer tourist spots on the Black Sea or in the Baltic republics used to cost a pittance for people with the right connections.

Now these resorts charge high prices, and they want hard currency. But they don't usually provide great service so many Russians are asking, "Why not go to Europe?"

The British report they issued 53,604 tourist visas to Russians by the end of July this year — a 63 percent increase over the same period last year. Italy, Spain, Germany and Greece are receiving record numbers of Russian tourists.

The French Embassy in Moscow, which has been receiving 700 visa applications a day for the last few weeks, is swamped. By contrast, in all of 1988, just 2,700 Russian tourists went to France.

Alexandre Keltchewsky, a French diplomat here, said: "Two or three years ago the Russian presence in Paris was

completely unnoticeable. And now when you are walking the streets in Paris you can hear Russian speech all over the place. This is a completely new situation."

Western Europe is not the only destination. Eastern Europe, especially Bulgaria, is popular and relatively cheap. The United States Embassy in Moscow granted 2,492 tourist visas last month. Many more thousands, perhaps more merchants than tourists, are on shopping sprees to places like Poland, Turkey, China and Dubai.

But Western Europe, especially Paris, is the dream destination, a place that exerts an almost magical draw for a people who had been confined within their own borders, plus the Warsaw Pact nations, by

geopolitics and poverty for as long as anyone can remember.

"Every Russian is trying to visualize a fairy tale," said Miss Lutovinova, the travel agent. "A trip abroad is a kind of big event in his life. People have been deprived of comfort for so long. Even if they don't buy anything, they're happy just to be in these beautiful shops where you can find everything."

"Paris is a dream for many Russians," said Mr. Keltchewsky, the French diplomat. "The first dollars they earn, they spend it to travel to Paris."

The French have tried to be accommodating, up to a point. Decent hotels are offering good deals. At Charles de Gaulle Airport, public address announcements are made in Russian for arriving Aeroflot flights. At newsstands around the city,

Russian-language guidebooks are now available.

Still, some Russians require coaching on what to expect and how to behave while in Paris, travel agents say.

For one thing, there's the food. For the Russian palate, weaned on mystery meat, fatty soups and bland potato and vegetable dishes, foie gras and escargots can be a little overwhelming.

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Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, one of Haiti's military rulers, observing the Feast of the Assumption on Monday at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Port-Au-Prince.

Targeted Haitians Await Call to U.S.

By Rick Bragg

New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The people at the safe house were broken, maimed, grieving and in hiding, afraid of being dragged away and killed. But their papers, as one refugee said with a bitter smile, were in perfect order.

Willie Jean-Baptiste, dressed in his best clothes in case this was the day he finally got to flee to the safety of the United States, adjusted his tie with a disfigured hand that had been pounded repeatedly with a pistol butt.

He is one of hundreds of political refugees hiding in safe houses in and around Port-au-Prince, people who have all the properly signed and stamped documents needed to leave Haiti.

Since 1992, Haitians have been told to apply as political refugees at the U.S. Embassy here, and not to risk their lives at sea. Now an estimated 800 are trapped.

"Papers, but no transportation," said Mr. Jean-Baptiste. Threats of an invasion by the United States to reinstate Haiti's deposed and exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, have closed the country's borders, shut the airport to almost all traffic and made it virtually impossible to get out of the country.

Stanley Schrago, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy, said the embassy was trying to arrange flights or other transportation by way of the Dominican Republic to get the 800 out of the country. "It is a matter of great concern to us," he said.

Mr. Jean-Baptiste shared a concrete floor and a tin roof with about a hundred other people in hiding. Close to him, a man scratched his chin with a finger that did not have a fingernail.

Sitting near them, Simone Sentrose seemed unmarked, until she lifted the back of her shirt to show two bullet holes. In a far corner, Jean Fagene, who says his name is on a list of people to be killed, has nothing to do but wait.

Anne-Marie Charles, a few feet away from Miss Sentrose, said her teeth had been punched out by soldiers when she went to search for her husband. He was dragged from her home last year and is still missing.

The embassy had arranged to get about 100 out on one of the last Air France flights, but the refugees were bumped from the passenger list by paying customers.

Venezuela Initiative
James Brooke of The New York Times reported from Caracas.

With most Latin American nations opposed to a U.S. military invasion of Haiti, Venezuela is planning to send a group of regional foreign ministers to Port-au-Prince to try to persuade the country's military rulers to step down and go into exile.

"We call it a Latin American solution for a Latin American problem," said Venezuela's foreign minister, Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas, of the proposal that won wide support at a meeting of regional foreign ministers in Bogotá last week.

"The idea had universal acceptance." But a U.S. diplomat said the final peace effort "should come from the United Nations, rather than let some well-intentioned group get suckered into another level of negotiations." The United Nations is expected to send its own envoy to Port-au-Prince next week to deliver an ultimatum to Haiti's de facto rulers.

Mexico Leader Calls For Honest Election

By Tim Golden

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — As ever, he hurries around the country, snipping ribbons on new highways, forgiving farm loans to peasants, preaching a gospel of Mexican change. But in the twilight of his power, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has a new religion.

Having sought for most of his administration to hold back pressure for greater democracy, in order to carry out sweeping economic changes without jeopardizing his party's 65-year hold on power, President Salinas is now embracing demands for political reform.

With the approach of elections next Sunday, he has called on officials to refrain from the sort of fraud that stained his own presidency, pressed for more impartiality from the television networks that have often been his propagandists, and made peace with some of his bitter critics.

Perhaps most important, he has repeated again and again that he will observe a basic democratic mandate that has gone untested in Mexico since his Institutional Revolutionary Party, the PRI, was formed in 1929: Mr. Salinas, who is barred from re-election under the constitution, says he will turn over power to whoever wins a fair vote regardless of the party the victor represents.

"I am very attentive to the complaints of the opposition parties about irregularities they detect," he said in an interview. "I am speaking personally and directly to the governors to make sure that the message gets through that — how do you say it? — we mean business."

Whether Mr. Salinas is trying to rise to an extraordinary political occasion or belatedly ac-

cepting what he can no longer resist is a subject of intense debate here. Yet both propositions may be largely true.

Somewhat like Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the former Soviet leader who, he believes, compromised the restructuring of his own revolutionary society with an immoderate political opening, Mr. Salinas has found himself overtaken this year by forces he encouraged both deliberately and inadvertently.

At age 46, he is also fighting to protect his legacy as one of Mexico's most important modernizers, and to preserve his chances for a good job.

The Mexican leader is among the favorites to lead the new World Trade Organization when it formally supplants the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva next year.

Officials of the Clinton administration and some other key foreign governments say they are enthusiastic about Mr. Salinas, but would be hard pressed to support him for the post if Mexico's election is marred by fraud.

"He has realized that he will sink or swim with the election, that other things have not worked out and now he genuinely wants to fix it — in a good sense," said Jorge G. Castaneda, a Mexican writer who is among the usually harsh Salinas critics with whom the president has repaired relations.

Mr. Salinas argued in the interview that more significant than the timing of the latest reforms was the fact that they had been approved at all. The changes include the penalization of electoral crimes, the acceptance of foreign election observers and the removal of electoral authorities from the government's de facto control.

"The important thing is that we did them," he said.

Japanese Honor Their War Dead — the Criminals, Too

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The scene Monday morning at the Yasukuni Shrine, the austere religious monument to Japan's war dead, was reassuringly familiar: Most of the same rightists, organized crime groups and aged soldiers in old uniforms who parade every year to mark the anniversary of Japan's World War II surrender declared again that Japan's aggression was just and then posed sternly like extras in a samurai drama for the curious and the throngs of photographers.

But the very ordinariness of one aspect of the ritual this year is what made it so unsettling to some Japanese. As usual, a handful of conservative cabinet ministers defied a high court ruling by openly worshipping at the shrine, which at one

time was at the heart of Japan's fanatical emperor worship.

The problem is that those ministers, upholding the ambiguous status quo, are members of what Japan's new Socialist prime minister has insisted will be a "dovish" government committed to fundamental change.

The prime minister, Tomiichi Murayama, refused to visit the shrine and had urged his cabinet, a coalition of conservatives and leftists, not to go either. He told a gathering Monday, which included the emperor, that Japan caused "tragic sacrifices beyond description" with its war-time aggression, and he offered "heartfelt condolences" to the families of the survivors.

Meanwhile, people like Ryutaro Hashimoto, the conservative minister for international trade and industry, worshiped at the Yasukuni Shrine,

where seven Class A war criminals are enshrined.

A day earlier, the minister for environmental affairs had been forced to resign after declaring that Japan's war-time attacks, which took an estimated 30 million lives, actually aided Asians.

That confusing mix of events provided the backdrop to what is expected to be a long period of reflection. Monday marked the 49th anniversary of the end of the war, and already the buildup to next year's half-century mark has produced a media frenzy of reminiscences, reflections and debates on Japan's responsibility for the war and whether it can finally break free from the emotional pull of those bleak years.

Many of the articles and programs depict a Japan so distant as to be unrecognizable. Photographs show a devastated country and city dwellers so poor they packed open trains so they could

go to the countryside and swap old clothes for sweet potatoes. Families are seen looking longingly at shops with unimaginable luxuries, like refrigerators and toasters.

The expectation that Japan was preparing to use the next year to move beyond its doubts was bolstered by the loss of power last summer by the Liberal Democrats, who had governed since 1955. A coalition promising to clean up political corruption and reform the cosseted economy took office, then stumbled through a frustrating year of modest change.

In June, the Liberal Democrats stunned just about everyone when they regained power by joining a coalition with their ideological foes, the Socialists. The Liberal Democrats, Japan's most conservative party, embraced the agenda for change because it had grown so popular.

Russians Fire on 2 Japanese Fishing Vessels and Seize One

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A Russian patrol vessel opened fire Monday with automatic weapons on two Japanese fishing boats near the Kuril Islands, wounding at least one Japanese crewman, officials said.

It was believed to be the first time a Russian patrol ship had fired on Japanese fishing boats in the disputed waters.

There was no immediate comment from Japan. Russian patrol ship No. 915 spotted the Japanese boats 13 kilometers (7 miles) inside Russian territorial waters, said Alexander Suvorov, a border guards spokesman in Moscow.

The incident occurred near Anuchin Island, part of the Kuril chain under Russian control

since the four southernmost islands were seized from Japan at the end of World War II.

The Russian ship sent a radio message and then spotlight signals demanding that the fishing boats stop, Russian officials said. When the boats refused, the Russian vessel fired warning shots into the air and then fired at the boats, they said.

Russian guards boarded one of the Japanese vessels and found a crewman slightly wounded. Mr. Suvorov added. The Russians detained the crew and towed the boat into a nearby harbor. The other boat left the area, the Russian official said.

Russia has repeatedly warned Japan that it would take such action.

"Japanese boats were sailing straight ahead into our waters, impudently ignoring all commands to stop," Mr. Suvorov said. "I think that this incident will be a good lesson for the poachers."

The dispute over the Kuril Islands is the main obstacle to improved relations between Russia and Japan.

Mr. Suvorov said Russia was ready to sign an agreement on joint exploration of the area's fishing reserves, but the Japanese have refused.

Russian officials have said that Japanese fishing boats enter Russian waters near the Kurils thousands of times every year. The area yields about one-fourth of Russia's total catch.

Since March, Russia has increased patrols.

Japanese boats have committed 12 violations in the area this month, always with two or more boats entering Russian waters together, said Lieutenant Vitali Sedykh, the commander of the Pacific Border Guards.

In the last three days, Russian vessels fired warning shots three times, but that did not stop the violations, he said. "It was a forced measure, taken after all other options have been exhausted," General Sedykh said of the shooting. "From now on, we will act like that."

Japan demands that what it calls the Northern Territories be given back and refuses in the meantime to sign a formal peace treaty. The issue has stalled Japanese aid and wide-scale economic cooperation.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Start With North Korea

Nuclear diplomacy between the United States and North Korea made promising gains in an accord reached on Friday in Geneva. The agreement not only assures that a temporary freeze in the North's nuclear program will remain in place until talks resume in September, it also sketches a road map to a lasting solution. It will take more hard work by negotiators to work out the details and leave Korea nuclear-free. But the agreement is an encouraging sign that North Korea is putting the brakes on its nuclear program even under its new leadership.

For two years, international inspectors verify, Pyongyang has kept its pledge not to reprocess spent nuclear fuel and extract plutonium for use in bombs. Now it has gone further. The objects of immediate concern in Washington were the 8,000 spent fuel rods that the North provocatively removed from its reactor in May. The rods are starting to corrode in the cooling ponds where they are stored. The North will now arrange to put them in dry storage under international inspection. That postpones the need to reprocess them and allows more time to consummate an agreement that would prevent them from ever being used for bomb-making.

Such an agreement may well be foreshadowed by Friday's accord. The North pledged not to refuel the reactor for now, preventing more spent fuel from being generated. It will also halt construction of two larger reactors capable of expanding its output of spent fuel and seal its facility for reprocessing that fuel. These steps, the North has agreed, will all be verifiable by international inspection.

In return, the United States agreed to

end the North's diplomatic and economic isolation. The two sides will exchange liaison offices, a first step toward U.S. diplomatic recognition of North Korea.

South Korea's president has now confirmed his promise to build light-water reactors, with Japanese financing, to replace the North's graphite models. These reactors are less liable to be used to generate plutonium usable in bombs than are the current reactors. The United States will help meet the North's electricity needs while its reactors are being replaced.

The North has not yet agreed to give up the 8,000 spent fuel rods removed from its reactor at Yongbyon or to forgo reprocessing them. The North has not yet agreed to allow special inspections to determine how much spent fuel it may have diverted in 1993. But the North did pledge to remain a party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and allow full access to all its nuclear sites as part of a final resolution. That is the key to eventually unlocking its nuclear past. In return, the United States would offer security assurances, including a pledge not to redeploy nuclear arms to South Korea.

The new government in North Korea has defied the pessimists by beginning to turn the temporary freeze of its nuclear program into a permanent one. The promising accord is a rebuff to those in Washington and Seoul who were prepared to undermine the new regime in Pyongyang and risk bringing the nuclear crisis to a boil. It brings credit to the Clinton administration, which had the courage to reject such hawkish counsel and pursue diplomacy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Do Better by Taiwan

In May, the president of Taiwan, on his way to Central America, touched down in Hawaii, where he hoped to spend the night. American authorities refused to let him off the plane. They were anxious not to offend the other China, the Communist regime in Beijing. It is an absurd and demeaning posture, becoming more so as relations change and develop between the two Chinas themselves.

The Clinton administration says it is working on a broad review of China policy. To hasten it along, the Senate has, three times this summer, attached to money bills riders that would require the government to issue visas to Taiwanese officials; on one recent occasion the vote was 94 to 0. The State Department has been hard at work to persuade the House to take these riders out as fast as the Senate puts them in. This effort is misguided. It is inappropriate to allow the People's Republic of China, meaning Beijing, to exercise a veto over the United States' relations with other governments.

The United States is in danger of protecting the tradition of keeping Taiwan at arm's length more rigidly than Beijing itself does. In recent years, relations between the mainland and the island have been growing steadily. A senior official from Beijing has now visited Taiwan to negotiate agreements on repatriation of hijackers and illegal immigrants, and on

fishing rights. He termed this success, correctly, "a major breakthrough." The People's Republic is prepared to deal openly and directly with Taiwan on the daily routine business of governments—but the United States continues to refuse to let Taiwanese officials set foot on American soil to discuss business of importance to both governments.

Why? It is not because America has no interests there. Taiwan, with its 20 million people, is almost twice as big a market for American exports as the People's Republic with 1.2 billion. Fifteen years ago, when the United States adopted its present policy toward Taiwan, it did so for reasons of political expediency: to solidify its relationship with the mainland. Two developments have made that arrangement, never one of which the United States could exactly be proud, outmoded and ripe for change.

One is that Taiwan has traveled a long way up the road toward genuine democracy, so that it is a quite different place. The other is that communications and relations between Taiwan and the mainland government that the United States was seeking to appease have dramatically changed. Those are differences that Americans should not continue to ignore. The current review of the administration's attitudes toward Taiwan is long overdue.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Health Care Maneuvers

The health care bill introduced in the House of Representatives by a bipartisan group of conservative Democrats and moderate Republicans is a disappointment. It falls far short of universal coverage and goes only partway toward creating competitive health care markets that might control costs. The bill offered by the majority leader, Richard Gephardt, the only other bill that has a chance to pass, is also badly designed: it could eventually destroy private insurance and put everyone's health care under a Medicare-like program subject to the whims of congressional committees. Yet under rules of debate that the leadership is on the verge of adopting it would be extremely difficult to make either bill better.

Under the proposed "King of the Hill" procedure, health bills will be voted upon in pre-set order, with Mr. Gephardt's leadership bill apt to go last. Several bills might pass or all of them might fail. But of those approved, whichever passes last will be declared the victor—even if a bill passed earlier had more "yes" votes. Worse still, no bill could be amended, unless the sponsors endorsed the amendment. This procedure makes it likely that the House will pass either no bill or a defective bill whose worst features cannot be changed.

To avoid that fate, the leadership needs to adopt rules that would allow members to amend bills so that debate in the House matches the constructive process now taking place in the Senate.

The bipartisan group started with a bill written by Jim Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, and made it significantly worse.

Republicans extracted heavy concessions because they knew that Mr. Cooper was unwilling to jump ship to join forces with Mr. Gephardt. The bipartisan bill does not fix the Cooper bill's major flaw—its lack of an employer mandate or any other way to move to universal coverage.

The bill waters down Mr. Cooper's market reforms: for example, it eliminates his proposed tax on high-cost policies, an essential feature of a bill that purports to use market forces to control costs. And it eliminates tax increases, even one on tobacco, so that it generates little money to provide subsidies to the poor. In part that is why the bill would leave more than 20 million uninsured.

Still, the group left intact some of the good features of the Cooper bill. The bipartisan bill would, for example, require employers who decide to help pay their workers' premiums to give all workers the same amount instead of spending more to subsidize workers who choose expensive policies. The bill would also eventually require states to set up purchasing cooperatives wherever private parties do not create one. Cooperatives are the key to driving hard bargains with health plans to keep costs down.

So far, fortunately, neither bill has nearly enough votes to pass. A possible way out is to combine the best of both bills, then go further by improving the market reforms. But before the House can begin to create an acceptable bill, members need the freedom to amend the bills that their leaders will put before them.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Helping to Etch a New Landscape in the Middle East

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — By the end of 1996, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said, it is "entirely possible" that Israel will be at peace with all its neighbors. "It would have seemed visionary," he said, "but not at the pace at which things are going."

In a conversation in his office, the secretary was strikingly upbeat on the possibility of peace between Israel and Syria, for a generation the bitterest of enemies. On a Middle East tour from which he had just returned, he again shuttled between Jerusalem and Damascus, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Syrian President Hafez Assad.

"I think they both want peace," Mr. Christopher said. "And a warm peace: trade, tourism..."

"In Assad and Rabin you have the two toughest and most experienced negotiators in the Middle East. It's an existential thing for both, so they are very careful in examining things."

"Assad does that out loud: for five hours in my last visit with him. 'What does Rabin mean by this? Sometimes I don't know, and I say I'll have to ask. Rabin internalizes."

"Up to this last trip there was a psychological barrier. I believe they've broken through, discussing the concrete elements — the nature of peace, withdrawal, security. They're all intertwined, and the parties have different views on how they should fit together. There are still big gaps."

That description of what is happening, especially the scene with Mr. Assad, makes one thing clear about the onrush of peace process. The American role is essential, and Mr. Christopher has taken on that responsibility himself.

Critics of President Bill Clinton's foreign policy have made Mr. Christopher a target. I have been critical of such things as the policy on Bosnia. But Mr. Christopher brings to the Middle East the qualities that made him such a superb negotiator in the Iran hostage crisis: first-rate legal skills, patience, commitment.

As an example of the crucial American role in the region, the secretary mentioned an arrangement that he brokered last year to stop rocket attacks on

northern Israel from Hezbollah forces in Lebanon. In return for a halt, Israel agreed not to attack beyond its security zone in southern Lebanon.

As Mr. Christopher was on his way to the Middle East just now, an Israeli pilot in error hit a civilian target and killed 10 people. Israel apologized, but Hezbollah launched three waves of rockets. Mr. Christopher appealed to the Syrians to help stop what threatened to derail the negotiations.

The Syrians "said they would make a maximum effort," Mr. Christopher said. "They obviously have some capacity to influence Hezbollah—how great I'm not sure." The rocket attacks stopped.

A Syrian-Israeli deal, if it comes, would have to overcome much internal resistance: Syrians reluctant to accept Israel, Israelis reluctant to give up the Golan Heights. "Assad thinks it will take a lot of preparation," Mr. Christopher said. "They've been through so much conditioning the other way. But in time..."

Mr. Assad has evidently started that preparation. Syrian television and newspapers played up the peace ceremony between Prime Minister Rabin and King

Hussein of Jordan—a remarkable shift in Syrian practice.

On the Palestinians, Mr. Christopher said he was urging countries that had pledged aid to start projects in Gaza immediately, and at the same time urging on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat the financial "accountability and transparency" that donors expect.

Democracy and human rights are growing concerns among Palestinians. Mr. Arafat troubled many by closing the newspaper *Al Nahar* for being "pro-Jordanian" — and then by banning a widely respected columnist, Daoud Kuttab, for signing a petition against the closing. Mr. Christopher said he raised the question of press freedom with Mr. Arafat.

Then there is the question of elections in the West Bank and Gaza. Mr. Christopher said: "That will be an area where Mr. Arafat will require constant urging, to respond to the thirst for representation among the Palestinians."

Over all, Mr. Christopher said, "The Middle East landscape is being transformed. Israelis are now accepted. The isolation is vanishing."

The New York Times

At a Critical Moment, NATO Now Needs Another Heavy Mover

By Frederick Bonnard

BRUSSELS — The death on Saturday of NATO's secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, surprised no one. He had been suffering from cancer of the colon for more than two years, and his repeated forecasts of an invigorated return to duty in September were believed only officially. But his disappearance at this critical moment for the alliance will pose unusual problems.

Without the threat of a mass attack on Western Europe, NATO's basic raison d'être of a military force as a permanent Western security guarantee has become increasingly difficult to justify. Yet with waning American interest in Europe and the prospect of a common European foreign and security policy vanishing over the horizon, the alliance is more essential than ever.

NATO has therefore been looking for a perceptible mission for some time. It is now gradually emerging as that of a military arm of the international community in attempting to stem post-Cold War instability by providing multinational force elements for peacekeeping, peace-making and humanitarian tasks.

Such multinational elements must necessarily include forces from nonmember countries. NATO's primary internal objective therefore is to adapt its structure for such duties while, externally, establishing links with likely partners. At the same time, it must maintain the cohesion of its present membership, which is the basis of its strength.

That is the military rationale of the Partnership for Peace program. Without becoming full members, cooperating countries establish formal links by means of which their armed forces will be able to familiarize themselves with NATO procedures and organizations, harmonize their own new military structures and thus make it possible to adapt them for joint work. This constitutes a mammoth task.

In all this, Manfred Wörner was a prime mover. The first two years after he took over from Lord Carrington in July 1988 seemed routine and undistinguished. His chance came with the end of the Cold War. Having long been a conventional supporter of NA-

TO's deterrent doctrines, he was quick to sense the new climate and the need to turn former enemies into accepted partners.

He followed up all possible initiatives toward increased contacts and set in motion a number of them. He helped to maintain the momentum for this task among member nations and was listened to with respect. A large part of NATO's international staff has been converted from planning for general war to establishing and increasing contacts with the new partner countries.

Much will therefore depend on Mr. Wörner's successor. The choice is not easy at present, although it is limited by certain automatic inhibitions: the United States has both of the major military commander-in-chief posts, France and Spain do not participate in the integrated military structure, Greece and Turkey mutually disqualify each other, Iceland has no armed forces, and Luxembourg has only tiny ones.

Naturally, no candidates have been presented, but the field is unusually large. The strongest

contender appears to be the outgoing Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, who narrowly missed the presidency of the European Commission.

The prospect before the selected candidate is daunting. In the present uncertain international climate, the need for a security anchor is evident. However, NATO is criticized for the failure to stem the Yugoslav fiasco, the lack of enthusiasm for active intervention in any crisis further east, and its apparent irrelevance to the African tragedies.

The responsibility for such failures does not lie with the organization. What is lacking is the will to deal with such crises, and for this the blame lies squarely on the shoulders of the governments of the countries able to do so. Britain, France, Germany and, most of all, the United States have the resources and the ability to make the international community cope with such crises. But none of them seems to possess leaders with the vision and ability to convince their population of the need.

It is clear that any major international action must in the future be carried out by the United Na-

tions. But it is equally clear that the United Nations has neither the means nor the organization to do so. A restructured NATO, combined with its cooperation partners (in particular Russia), could serve the United Nations to achieve vastly better results.

NATO has sufficient organizational flexibility for such arrangements, but all operations would have to be genuinely international. Member countries would therefore have to accept command systems for their forces under non-NATO chiefs, who could, for instance, also be Russian. This decision would require considerable resolution and determination.

A NATO secretary-general cannot engender such resolution. But he can help by exposing the problem, clarifying the options and encouraging heads of governments to shoulder the burden.

Furthermore, his message must penetrate to the parliaments and populations of member and partner countries, so that difficult decisions are generally understood and accepted. This will be the greatest challenge for Mr. Wörner's successor.

International Herald Tribune

High Stakes in India: Economic Reform With Democracy

By Shekhar Gupta and Gerald Segal

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials sometimes play down the significance of India and adopt a dismissive attitude to its raucous parliamentary behavior. But precisely because India has a functioning democracy, it makes at least as much difference if Indian reforms succeed as it does in China. India matters, and the West cannot afford to ignore it.

India has embraced economic reform. With its population of 900 million, it is the world's second largest market. With a middle class of some 250 million and an economy that is being deregulated and opened to the outside world, there is much to attract the foreign investor and trader.

Like the once closed countries of Eastern Europe and unlike China, India offers skills and markets that are more attuned to the practices of the West. Indians only have chips on their

shoulders about the West, where Chinese have boulders.

India also matters in strategic and military terms, for it is a subcontinent of relative stability in an unstable arc from the Arab world through Central Asia.

Many once thought that India would tear itself apart with separatist movements. Yet the pluralist politics of the unified state still hold. Even in the unlikely event that the disputed territory of Kashmir were lost, India would probably remain intact. It is its neighbors that are most likely to be ripped apart by religious and ethnic tensions.

The West has a major stake in seeing that India remains a force for stability. A sensible India can help calm Pakistan, make cooler heads prevail in Central Asia, ease Southeast Asian fears about Indian naval expansion

into the region, and limit Chinese ambitions in the Indian Ocean. An India that negotiates arms control and confidence building agreements with Pakistan and China helps teach those countries the virtues of compromise and mature foreign policy.

However, the most important stake the West has in a reforming India is in the political and ideological realm. India is attempting something more complex than what is being tried in Eastern Europe and China. It is changing its economy with an already existing democracy. For those in the West who tell East Asia and Eastern Europe that democracy is needed to sustain economic reform in the long term, it is imperative that India not fail and prove the proponents of democracy wrong.

India is already undergoing

the trials of economic reform in a climate of democratic politics. There are unscrupulous opposition politicians who change policies just for the sake of opposing the government. Some equally cynical self-seeking politicians in the ruling Congress Party have built fortunes from a controlled economy and are now worried that their network of patronage is being unraveled by reform. And there are trade unionists who see reform as a threat to job security.

Economic reform in a democratic developing state requires different policy responses from the West and international institutions. The challenge is to undermine blockades to reform in the opposition, the bureaucracy, the trade unions and other vested interests. The West must think far more in terms of incentives and much less in terms of sanctions and penalties.

This is not to say that international lending institutions should abandon their program to liberalize the Indian economy—far from it. But the means of achieving the goal will have to help the government overcome the unholy coalition of anti-reform forces.

India is moving in the right direction. Now is the time to help the groups most interested in opening its economy to persuade their compatriots that they have much to gain from joining the international economic community. The stakes are high—a triumph for both prosperity and democracy.

Mr. Gupta is the senior editor of the fortnightly magazine *India Today*. Mr. Segal is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. They contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

The Time Has Come to Demilitarize America's Research Funding

By Robert Kuttner

WASHINGTON — For half a century, science and technology at America's elite universities have had a powerful ally in the Pentagon. Starting in World War II, then via the Cold War, the military has pumped hundreds of billions of research dollars into institutions such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard, Stanford, Berkeley, Cal Tech and Carnegie-Mellon.

Although the Pentagon spends a lot of money developing weapons, most of these research dollars have not been tied explicitly to military projects. They have funded basic research in areas of science and technology that Pentagon scientists hoped would eventually yield military payoffs.

According to the National Science Foundation, the Pentagon pays for an astonishing 80 percent of government-sponsored research in electrical engineering, 77 percent in materials sciences, 54 percent in computer sciences. Much of this money comes in the form of research grants and contracts that include funding for research assistants and postdoctoral fellows — the next generation of scientists and engineers.

With the Cold War over, the Pentagon budget shrinking and other budget categories limited by deficit reduction, this reliable flow of funds is suddenly under assault. The Clinton administration, with both a president and a vice president strongly committed to science and technology leadership, has sought to exempt university research from defense funding cuts.

But in June the House Appropriations Committee voted to cut

Pentagon research funding to universities by a stunning 62 percent. The committee took \$900 million from the administration's \$1.47 billion budget request, and the full House concurred.

Last week, after heavy lobbying by universities, the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to restore all but \$81 million of the cut. The full Senate is expected to go along, setting the stage for a battle in House-Senate conference.

The House pursued the deeper cut partly for budgetary reasons but also because of a feud between the Pennsylvania Democrat John P. Murtha, chairman of the House subcommittee responsible for defense appropriations, and the California Democrat George E. Brown Jr., who heads the House Science, Space and Technology Committee.

Representative Brown favors research allocated according to a "peer-review" process. Representative Murtha prefers congressional earmarking, which treats the research appropriations as pork barrel.

In fiscal year 1993, Mr. Murtha got Congress to earmark \$38 million in military projects for universities in or near his district, including Mount Aloysius College, Saint Francis College and Penn State. Congressional sources say the deep cut was Mr. Murtha's retribution for Mr. Brown's attacks on earmarking.

But even if this proposed cut is partly restored, higher education can no longer count on reliable research funding as a by-product of the Cold War. Federally fund-

ed university research is under attack from other quarters as well. During the Cold War, government research agencies allowed universities and other contractors generous allowances for "overhead" beyond the amount of actual grants.

Overhead sometimes nearly equaled the amount of the grant itself. For example, if MIT got a \$10 million contract to study composite materials, it could tack on, say, another \$5 million on the premise that the research project cost the university money for light, heat, administrative salaries and miscellaneous costs. The Pentagon went along with this delicate fiction because it knew that a strong university base in science and engineering was useful to the nation's long-term lead in defense.

But with the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the fiscal squeeze, the Office of Management and Budget has twice tightened its regulations, cracking down on what universities can claim as overhead. This makes sense to green-eyed types, but it overlooks the broader tacit purpose of generous overhead as disguised general support to technical education.

Of course, it would be better for Congress to decide forthrightly that university research is worth supporting for its own sake, not just for a defense mission that no longer exists. As part of the conversion from a Cold War footing, Congress should logically increase nonmilitary research support. But that does not seem to be in the cards.

Although nonmilitary funding for science and technology is increasing modestly, such funding for universities is not. Indeed, the Commerce Department's new Advanced Technology Program, a flagship post-Cold War program, funds private corporations; universities are explicitly prohibited from applying. Other federal research support is basically flat.

Because of the deep national bias against government involvement in the private economy, a lot of good things were done in the past half-century only because they could invoke the magic words "national defense." For instance, Dwight Eisenhower was able to sell a conservative Congress on the biggest public works program ever because he could call it the "National Defense Highway Act." (It turned out that the interstate roads could accommodate ordinary motorists as well as tanks.)

With the Cold War behind it, America had better acknowledge a civilian rationale for needed federal research outlays or it will lose a lot of national benefits that it once cloaked in khaki.

Washington Post Writers Group

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: To the Guillotine

PARIS — By the time the *Herald* reaches its readers this morning [Aug. 16], Casserio will have paid all he could of the immense debt he owed to society as the murderer of President Carnot. It appears from a special despatch from Lyons to the *Figaro* that the condemned man has weakened considerably during the last few days, and has, to some extent, refrained from striking that attitude of arrogance which has characterized his demeanor since he committed his crime.

1919: Irish Suppression

LONDON — The Government's proclamation issued last night [Aug. 14] from Dublin Castle suppressing Sinn Féin and kindred organizations in County Clare seems to have brought the whole Irish problem to a head. The de-

cision was taken owing to the recent increase and character of the crimes committed by Sinn Féin in County Clare and the renewal of outrages in furtherance of the Sinn Féin's avowed policy to overthrow constitutional government in Ireland.

1944: The Fourth Front

ROME — [From our New York edition:] Thousands of American, French and British troops, forming a fourth front against Adolf Hitler's withering strength, drove northward through southern France tonight [Aug. 15] after a sea and air-borne invasion early this morning against light opposition along the 125-mile strip of the Mediterranean coast between Marseille and Nice. The exact locations of the Allied landings was not revealed. The Germans said the focal point of the landings was near St. Raphael.

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1897
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U.S. Advertising Office: 61 Long Ave., London WC2, Tel: 071-836-4802, Fax: 071-740-2254
A la capitale de l'Europe: 100, rue de la Paix, Paris, France, Tel: 01-42-36-31-31, Fax: 01-42-36-31-32
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OPINION

Hurrying Health Care To Cut the Voters Out

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Democrats accuse Republicans of delaying crime and health bills to make President Bill Clinton look bad. But the truth is that Democrats are rushing to judgment to avoid having to heed the voice of the people in an election only 12 weeks away.

The crime bill, temporarily stymied by the gun lobby, is far from dead. That is not merely because a president and a majority leadership can use pious patronage — and a reprise of last year's "Don't kill my young presidency" — to snatch back the votes of enough of the 58 recalcitrant House Democrats to save the party from gridlock.

More to the political point, the crime bill has a good chance of passage because it has been presented as a "tough" measure, with prison-building, death-penalty, and cop-subsidy elements emphasized, while its "soft" root-casualty — multi-billion dollar social spending on midnight basketball — has been downplayed. The bill exemplifies heavy-spending conservatism, an oxymoron hard to beat. The health care push, on the contrary, is now seen by voters for what it is: a return to Great Societyism.

Hillary Clinton anointed elite task forces, working in secret, to concoct a government takeover of a seventh of the American economy, financed by cigarette smoke and mirrors. Eighteen months later, with her grandiose scheme widely derided and the public calling for sober second thought, her gurus have gone underground and not even her husband espouses the misbegotten "Clinton plan."

The ship of government health care is now frantically jettisoning baggage to stay afloat in Congress. Democrats in the House are waiting to see how many bags of taxes and coercive controls the Senate will toss overboard.

For George Mitchell, the swan-singing Democratic leader in the Senate, timing has become everything. Never mind waiting for the Congressional Budget Office to cost out the latest bills; forget about serious debate of a Republican alternative, the sensible, Dole-Packwood insurance reform.

The reason for his urgency: Mr. Mitchell believes the Democrats will lose three or four Senate seats in November. He must get that legislation into harbor before the liberal ship sinks, an event scheduled for Election Day. Massive change must be irreversible before the anticipated reverses.

His own bill, with its employer mandate and 1.75 percent tax on everybody's health insurance premium, is not intended to be passed. Despite White House blather about thus-far-no-further, Mr. Mitchell's first fallback position was launched as a bill to set up a compromise with a group headed by Republican Senator John Chafee of Rhode Island.

Mr. Chafee has been placed at the head of a bipartisan group that has labeled itself "mainstream," not so subtly suggesting that conservative opposition to government-dominated medicine is extreme.

The Refugee Crisis

We thank you for your front-page coverage of the magnitude of the world refugee crisis ("UN Swamped by a World Awash With Refugees," Aug. 9). Perhaps the public should be informed that, as frontline workers for refugees, we, the staff of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), marched out in Geneva and demonstrated in front of the Palais des Nations on April 22 to draw the attention of world leaders to our dismay at what we considered political indifference to the untold misery and the carnage of uprooted human beings in many parts of the world.

That spontaneous move was the first time that United Nations staff took to the streets to express their intense anger and frustration at political leaders and at the apparent unwillingness of governments to respond in an effective and coherent manner to the spiraling slaughter of civilians and aid workers. Two UNHCR staff members have been shot and killed in 1994 and 12 lost their lives in 1993 in the line of duty.

In the wake of the Rwandan tragedy, hundreds of UNHCR staff members have volunteered to go and serve in the crisis centers. Also, our colleagues from all over the world have decided to donate one day's salary as a symbolic gesture of shared commitment to alleviate the misery of the Rwandan refugees.

We know that the fundamental questions raised in the article about the diminishing will of the international community to cope with the worsening world refugee problem will not be answered by mere words or symbolic gestures. Concerted and innovative action by governments and political leaders is needed to address the root causes, as is the provision of the necessary resources to UNHCR and other aid agencies so that such human suffering can be avoided in the future.

NASR ISHAK, Chairman of the Staff Council, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva.

Extreme Opinions

Regarding the report "After Killings, France Seizes 16 Algerians" (First edition, Aug. 6):

It is hardly consistent with France's honored humanitarian traditions to rebuke governments which, in the name of freedom and democracy, refuse to censor speech or opinions. If extremists in the United States, Britain or Germany break the law, they should be charged and tried. If they do not, they are entitled to exercise the freedom of expression summed up in Article 19 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights: the right to seek, receive and impart opinions freely, without regard to national borders.

CATHERINE DRUCKER, London.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Democrats deny that the hurry is to make the president look leaderly, and thereby to help Democrats avert losses in this fall's election. But their real reason for forcing congressional action on health care is inescapable: to beat the voters to the punch.

The New York Times.

nonconservatives like Mr. Chafee — should want voters to have a chance to influence the outcome of the most far-reaching legislation since the New Deal.

Pat Robertson has deeply held religious beliefs and exercises his citizenship through politics.

You will not find a stronger advocate of the U.S. constitution than Pat Robertson. To suggest that he is one of the leaders of the Christian right who want to "substitute their vision of a religious polity for the secular system of government" is absolutely absurd.

Pat Robertson strongly endorses the separation of church and state, but stands firm in his constitutional right to express himself freely. He embraces a democracy grounded in Judeo-Christian principles — not a theocracy. He is not trying to force his religious beliefs on anyone.

Another columnist, Charles Krauthammer, recently opined in The Washington Post that religious conservatives are

Some Guys Play Ball for Fun

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — As I sit here in the basement workshop on a Wednesday night, writing this column on my home computer, a Dodgers-Reds game is on the television, with the sound turned off. It is soothing to glance up and see the familiar rituals — Ray Knight flashing signs from the third base coach's box, Todd Worrell fussing with the resin bag — that I have seen other players and coaches perform over the decades since my father took me to my first game at Wrigley Field in Chicago.

It is hard to imagine that baseball may be over for the year, shut down by a players' strike that is the eighth such stoppage in the last 25 years. The '80s were supposed to be the Decade of Greed, but here we are, almost halfway through the supposed sobering-up '90s, and baseball cannot figure out how to divide the pie between owners and players without a strike. Major league revenues top \$1.8 billion. Players' salaries average over \$1 million. There are 28 teams and 700 players to split this fortune, and they can't work it out? Give me a break!

When Donald Fehr and Richard Ravitch, representing the players and the owners, respectively, appeared on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" on Aug. 7, they came across as smug, studied performers, adept at talking past each other. A few minutes later,

on CBS-TV's "Sunday Morning" show, a feature on the minor league St. Paul, Minnesota, Saints showed the other side of the picture — a third-generation owner with the storied name of Veeck sharing the joy of his tailgating fans in the simple zest of being out at the ball game.

The contrast drove home the price that we Americans pay for

castle, and almost everyone got to the stadium the old-fashioned way: They walked. You could buy a hot dog and soft drink, at noninflated prices, right under the stands.

At halftime, veterans of past battles — bulky guys with varying degrees of spryness — came on the field from opposing sidelines, wearing their school colors. They shook hands and chatted with the guys they had once opposed. Tradition, nostalgia, every good feeling overflowed.

The other evening came just a month ago, while I was visiting grandchildren in Connecticut. The New Haven Ravens were playing Binghamton, and three generations of Broders trooped off happily to see the game. As in Greenpeace, access was easy, prices right and the crowd of about 6,000 enthusiastic in pounding the metal flooring at the old Yale ballpark every time a Raven got a hit or made a good catch.

I am not sure we saw any future Ripkens or Griffey's or Keys, but we saw a home-team homer, several smoothly executed double plays and few mental gaffes or booted balls. Management had ingeniously provided some kind of give-away or fan-participation contest at every half-inning break, so the entertainment never stopped. Daniel and Madeleine, who are a little young to appreciate all the nuances of the game, were much taken with Rally Raven, the bird-costumed mascot-cbeerleader, and snacked their way contentedly through the evening.

At neither of these occasions were there off-field tantrums, threats or controversies to cloud your enjoyment of the game. So far as I know, none of the players held out so long that he missed the start of training camp, as the Redskins' new \$19 million quarterback did. Nor was any of them dumped unceremoniously onto the free agent market after a marvelous career, as happened with the Redskins' Art Monk this year.

The whole pattern of today's professional sports — players switching teams every time they can get an extra million, teams switching cities every time they spot a richer television market — turns off the fans. Maybe we'd be better off just amputating the top of the professional leagues — where salaries, revenues and egos all have inflated out of sight — and getting back to where both players and fans remember it's supposed to be fun.

The Washington Post.

Mr. Broder wrote this column on Aug. 10. The baseball strike began on Friday, Aug. 12.

MEANWHILE

our high-pressure, high-dollar, top-level athletics. Television has made the audiences so immense, the incomes so enormous, that the simple enjoyment of the sport has become a perishable quality.

As you may have gathered, I like sports, and watch a lot of games, in person and on the tube. This year it has struck me that the best times I had were at the least professional games.

Last fall, I saw the 100th revival of the Battle for the Monon Bell, a football rivalry between two neighboring central Indiana liberal arts colleges, Wabash and DePauw. The game was played on a mild but drizzly Saturday in Green-

castle, and almost everyone got to the stadium the old-fashioned way: They walked. You could buy a hot dog and soft drink, at noninflated prices, right under the stands.

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The Washington Post.

GENE KAPP, Vice President, Public Relations, The Christian Broadcasting Network, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Australia Took Action

The report "West Takes a New Tack to Fight Child Sex Trade Overseas" (11/17, July 14) states that "one of the most sweeping proposals [to combat

members of a diverse community sharing a simple if nostalgic agenda: returning America to the cultural condition and social values of the immediate postwar era."

For them "that means two-parent families, schools with authority, limited government, a culture not yet drenched in sex and violence."

Mr. Krauthammer understands the true intentions of the so-called Christian right.

AMANDA VANSTONE, Adelaide, Australia.

Senator Vanstone holds the attorney general and minister for justice positions in the Liberal Party's shadow cabinet.

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WHISPERS:

The Voices of Paranoia

By Ronald K. Siegel. 310 pages. \$23. Crown.

Reviewed by David N. Neubauer

It is difficult to imagine the mental life of someone with a mental disorder. This is true particularly when the person has psychotic symptoms and experiences distortions of reality. Paranoid individuals, for example, tend to view the outside world with a very narrow focus.

They have a constant expectation that people will take advantage of them, and they are always looking for confirmation of this assumption. They readily misinterpret meaningless coincidences as having great significance. These misperceptions and misinterpretations can range from excessive suspiciousness to grand delusional schemes of conspiracy.

Abnormal mental experiences — perceptions, interpretations and subsequent behaviors — are the interest of Ronald K. Siegel, a UCLA research psychologist who has previously explored this territory in his books "Intoxication" and "Fire in the Brain." His new book, "Whispers: The Voices of Paranoia," is an account of his adventures while investigating the lives and mental experiences of several fascinating characters.

Siegel presents a brief history of theories related to paranoia and quickly moves on to describing his own encounters with paranoid individuals. A

few of the subjects contacted him because of his work in the area of abnormal mental experience. But in a majority of the cases the subjects were the defendants in criminal proceedings for which Siegel was serving as an expert witness.

Siegel does not offer simple clinical histories of his subjects. He is a skilled writer who effectively takes us into the paranoid world of each individual. Throughout the book, Siegel is telling us the story of his own involvement with his cases. It is a story that is always interesting, often exciting, sometimes erotic and occasionally gruesome and horrific. It can also be quite humorous.

Reading "Whispers" is like reading about an exotic and dangerous travel adventure. His journey, of course, is into the world of the mind. Siegel really seems to want, at least temporarily, to feel and think like his subjects. The reader can enjoy the thrilling tale from the comfort of his chair and be glad that he is not actually there with the author.

In his quest to discover and

experience the paranoia of his subjects, Siegel goes to surprising lengths. These take him far beyond the safety of his office.

He meets people at strange times and places. He moves in with subjects for days at a time. He even subjects himself to horrible physical and psychological conditions in his attempt to simulate the circumstances of various crimes. With such experiences he is able to find within himself paranoid characteristics that extreme conditions might induce in any of us.

Among Siegel's subjects are a physicist convinced he is being harassed by electromagnetic energy from a satellite targeted at him, an elderly woman certain that a radio device has been implanted in a dental filling, and a young woman positive that the random placement of

silverware and flowers in a restaurant contains professions of love from a co-worker. There is a chess enthusiast with an arsenal of high-caliber and martial-arts weapons strategically rigged in and around his trailer. A frantic man has convinced his family that tiny bugs have infested their skin. A woman confuses reality with the story of a movie on television and becomes terrified that evil is invading her home.

In several cases it is clear that cocaine or another stimulant has played a major role in the development of the paranoia. The outcome of the paranoid psychosis is relatively benign in a few of the cases; however, it

is horribly tragic in others. "Whispers" is an intelligent book written for a general audience that should be of great interest to the professional, as well. The insights provided by Siegel's experiences will help anyone better imagine the mental life of the paranoid individual. And if anyone wants convincing evidence for the potential dangers of cocaine and other stimulants, this book supplies it rather dramatically.

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WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Rolf Seelmann-Eggebert, chief correspondent for NDR television in Germany, is reading "Der Stechlin" (1899) by Theodor Fontane.

"This is the 10th time I've read it. I compare myself to Fontane in many ways, since I'm about to move to London as a correspondent and Fontane spent most of his life there."

(Michael Kallenbach, 1HT)



BOOKS

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CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE championship quarter-final match between Boris Gulko and Nigel Short was organized by the Professional Chess Association.

Short switches between 3 Ne3 and 3 e5 against the Caro-Kann Defense, giving his opponents no advance warning.

Gulko chose the Nimzovich Variation with 4...Nd7, which prepares 5...Ng6 without worrying about doubled pawns. To work against an exchange of knights, Short selected 6 Ng5.

With 6...Nd5 7 Nf3 h6 8 Ne4 Nb6 9 Bb3 Bf5 10 Qe2, Black would have gotten his queen bishop out, yet White would have achieved slightly superior development. After 6...e6 7 Qe2, Black cannot continue with routine development like 7...Be7 because of 8 Nf7! Kf7 9

Qe6 Kg6 10 Bd3 Kh5 11 Qh3 mate.

On 7...Nb6 8 Bb3, Black cannot safely plug a pawn with 8...Qd4? because 9 Nf3 Qg4 (9...Bb4 10 c3 Bc3 11 Kf1! Qc5 12 Be3 Qa5 13 Be3 14 Rcl Qa5 15 Bc5 gives Black three

pawns for a piece but White obtains powerful attacking chances) 10 Nf7! breaks up the black position.

On 16 Bd4, Gulko prevented 17 Ne5 by 16...Ng4. But Short countered sharply with 17 Nd2! Gulko retreated with 17...Nf6.

After 18 Kh1 0-0 19 Bf6 g7, it must have seemed to Gulko as though he was safe enough with his powerful king bishop to guard his splintered kingside, but Short soon showed that he could reveal hidden problems.

After 20 Qg4 Kh7 21 Ne4, Gulko could not play 21...Be5? because 22 Nf6! Bf6 23 Bc2 Kh8 24 Qe4 permits no defense to the threat of 25 Qh7 mate.

After 26...Bb8, Gulko had presumably reached the formation he had put his trust in, but it was just then that Short released 27 Ng5! The sacrificed

night could not have left Short play 28 Nf6! Kg6 29 Qg5 mate.

The only other attempt at defense, 27...Kg6, was also futile in view of 28 Rd3! f6 (28...Bb5 29 Rg3 Bf3 30 Ne4 Kh7 31 Nh6 Bf6 32 Nf6 Kh8 33 Qh6 mate is no better) 29 Ne6 Be6 30 Be6 Qc5 31 Rg3 Kh7 32 Qh3. Gulko gave up.

White Short Black Short

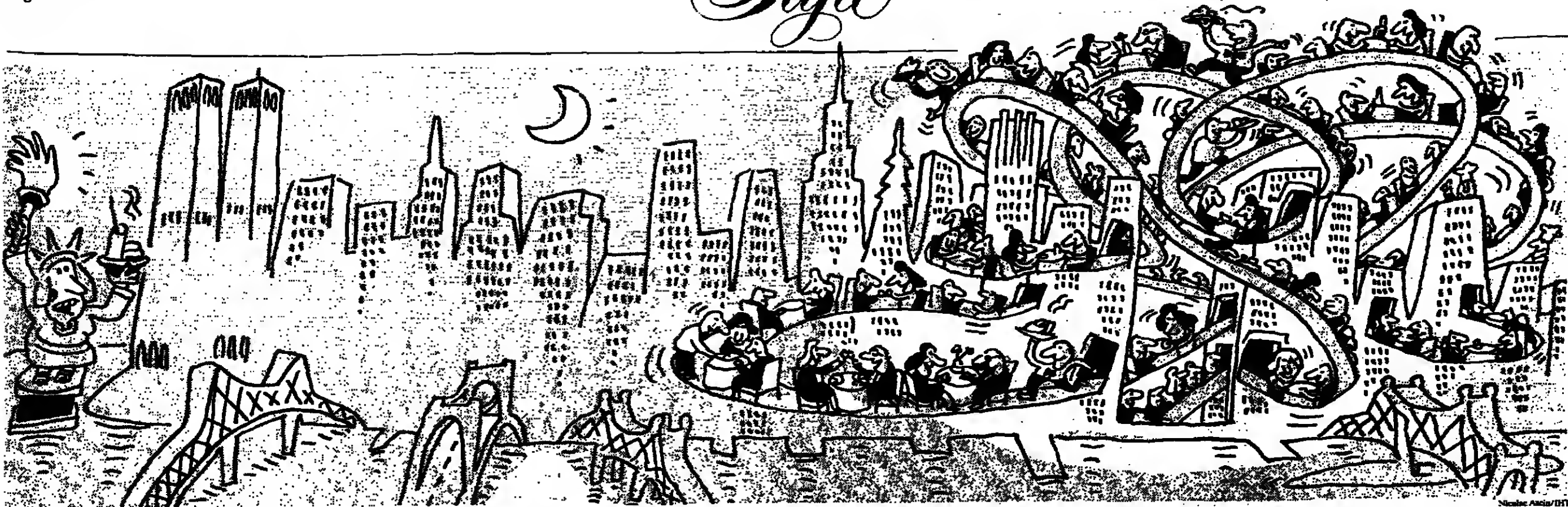
1 c4 e5 14 d4 Qc5

2 d4 d5 15 Re3 Qc7

3 Ne2 d6 16 Bg5 Nf4

4 Ne4 Nf7 17 Ne2 Nf6

5 Bc2 Ng8 18 Kh1 Qh7



Frankenstein and Fries? Interactive Restaurants Loom

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — It's already possible, on 57th Street and its environs, to eat a burger while gazing at Dorothy's dress from "The Wizard of Oz," or while genuflecting before Jimi Hendrix's Fender Stratocaster, or while eyeing Elvis's 1957 Harley-Davidson amid the sound of revving engines.

Come fall, however, it also will be possible to eat a burger while Frankenstein's monster descends on a slab from the ceiling and framed portraits watch with moving eyes.

And by spring, in this same sector of Manhattan, the burger will come with a side of interactive video: Diners will electronically insert themselves into episodes of old sitcoms or sports championships, and watch the results on tabletop screens.

A proliferation of theme restaurants and entertainment-oriented retailing is transforming several blocks of 57th Street and its intersecting avenues.

"You have to have more to offer than just food on a plate," explains the restaura-

teur David Lederman, the David of David's Cookies. He and his brother — plus celeb investors such as the producer Steven Bochco and the designer Nicole Miller — plan to open a 12,000-square-foot (1,100-square-meter) TV-themed eatery across from Radio City Music Hall next spring.

Nearly all these enterprises either have outposts around the country and the globe or expect to begin cloning themselves soon. In fact, one of the business attractions of this midtown corridor is its proven role as an incubator.

"It's easier to get press and build fanfare if you have an opening right in the heart of the Theme Capital of America," says Jerry Kousser, vice president of Erie Entertainment, its five-story Jekyll & Hyde Club, with a horror-mystery motif and actors who play roles as opposed to waiting tables, is scheduled to open on Sixth Avenue just above 57th in October. "It's easier to launch yourself as an international corporation than if you launch at a mall on Long Island. We want that upscale image."

Theme restaurants have been around before. But the current crop is distinguished by massive size, an emphasis on merchandising (logo-bearing shirts, caps

and boxer shorts can account for 40 percent to 50 percent of gross sales, according to Nation's Restaurant News), and connections with pop culture.

The trailblazer was the Hard Rock Cafe, which opened on 57th Street a decade ago. (The London and L.A. Hard Rocks preceded it.) The first Planet Hollywood opened virtually across 57th Street in late 1991. With their hundreds of seats, show biz decor, celebrity-heavy events and on-site retail stores, they set the patterns that others now mimic.

Both rely heavily on tourists and thus benefit from the thousands of hotel rooms within strolling distance. And both have metastasized: the current worldwide tally is 42 Hard Rock Cafes (including Reykjavik and Kuala Lumpur) and 14 Planet Hollywoods (including Hong Kong), with no end in sight.

Two new entries joined the Street of Themes last fall. The Warner Bros. Studio Stores found in suburban malls average 7,000 to 10,000 square feet. The one that opened at 57th and Fifth Avenue, with Van Cleef & Arpels on the opposite corner and Chanel and Hermès down the block,

occupies 30,000 square feet and attracts 20,000 shoppers a day.

It doesn't serve burgers, but it does sell Twenty Bird golf bags (for \$495), production sets from Warner Bros. cartoons (averaging \$350 to \$1,500) and an endless variety of T-shirts and appliquéd baseball caps. It's full of video screens, quickly becoming de rigueur in such settings, and the Bat Jet descends every half-hour to battle with videotaped baddies.

"I guess I'm just a child that never grew up; I think it's great" was the thumbs-up from Netta Bloom, a dance teacher from Tel Aviv, who emerged the other day with a denim jacket featuring the whole Looney Tunes gang. "You need some fun in life."

There will be about a hundred Studio Stores in operation by year-end, though most will lack a glass elevator whose ascent is propelled by the Man of Steel.

So far there is only one Harley-Davidson Cafe, a block below 57th Street, but its owner hopes to remedy that shortly. It can fit 400 diners and a number of historic motorcycles into its chrome-heavy "interactive environment," which has hosted a "Baywatch" bathing suit contest and Howard Stern's book party (attended by his fans, the Bumafuoccos).

"It's fun for the kids," said Barli Wakefield, a local who'd brought her 5-year-old son for the second time (and had just spent nine bucks for a photo of him atop a

Harley). "Lots of action, lots of things to see, lots of video screens, and the motorcycles are fascinating."

The Jekyll & Hyde Club's planned fall debut will be followed by Television City (though a suit by CBS, which claims to have trademarked that phrase, may force a change in nomenclature). Lederman, the restaurateur, can see it now: patrons ordering via TV screen, stars of "Leave It to Beaver" and "Gilligan's Island" greeting guests, fans morphing themselves into NBA stars on video and then going home with T-shirts depicting their one-on-one jousts with Michael Jordan. He's talking \$12 million to \$15 million in sales the first year and is negotiating for more locations a year before the first restaurant opens.

And Virtual Nightclubbing, Too

By Elizabeth Benedict
New York Times Service

THIS winter, when you're up for a wild night on the town, you might slither through the second-story window of a nightclub in the Soho district of London packed with live groups, famous people, fashion shows, art exhibitions and a melange of offbeat videos.

It won't be necessary to call a travel agent, however, or even a cab. Just switch on a computer equipped with a CD-ROM drive or a TV with a CD player and slip into the world's first nightclub on a disk.

Called "The Virtual Nightclub," it will offer a kaleidoscopic swirl of London night life in high-resolution computer graphics.

"The Virtual Nightclub" is somewhere between MTV and a video game," says James Plummer, director of Prospect Man-

agement, whose graphic designers and former video-game programmers have been working to create a product that combines the newest interactive technology with the cutting-edge techno and ambient sounds that dominate London's club scene.

Musicians will include the Shamen, Aphex Twin, Mixmaster Morris and Durga McBroom — British electronic artists little known in the United States but whose appeal the creators hope will catch on, the way an earlier generation caught on to the Beatles and the Rolling Stones.

"The Virtual Nightclub," adds Plummer, "is a new promotional space for the latest music, but it's also a state of mind, a sensibility attuned to this new inner world that computers make possible for people to experience without taking drugs."

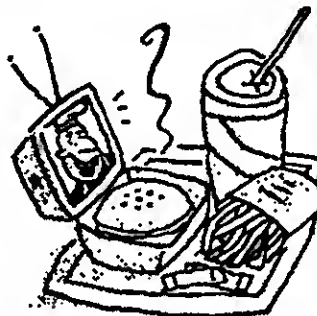
Whatever it is, the interactive element allows viewers to use a mouse to navigate their way around as they choose. They begin

on the gritty, grainy streets of Soho (filmed with a camcorder), then click-walk around the corner into the club's vast, cartoonlike 3-D interior.

Clicking on bright blue floor space will take them to the art gallery, mixing room or chill-out room, where people recover after a frenetically paced night on the dance floor. Clicking on a painting hanging in the gallery can transform it instantly into a quick-time video of Jimi Hendrix in concert.

If "The Virtual Nightclub" is London catches on, Plummer and his colleagues have ambitions to create clubs based on other cities, with New York and Tokyo topping the list.

For now, though, "The Virtual Nightclub" exists only on demonstration disks. The prototype is on a European tour to pick up sponsors and fans on big screens at electronic arts festivals.



AUGUST 22-27 1 9 4 4 THE LIBERATION OF PARIS

Following the success of the Normandy landings in early June 1944, Allied troops continued fighting throughout the summer across the north of France, finally reaching the outskirts of Paris.

In the last days of August, as the Allies approached the city, the unarmed population of Paris — reinforced by a small number of armed resistance fighters — rose against the occupying German forces. In four days of street battles and general insurrection, Paris was liberated.

To commemorate these dramatic days, we will reproduce the six front pages from the New York Herald Tribune chronicling the week of August 22 through 27.

Events covered in that same extraordinary week include the liberation of Marseille, Grenoble, Le Havre and Rouen, plus an exclusive report following the liberation of Florence. You'll follow the reports day-by-day from the Herald Tribune's award-winning team of war correspondents.

Don't miss the International Herald Tribune's special commemorative series starting Monday, August 22nd.

Herald Tribune



Scouting Out the Family History in Italy

By Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — Suddenly, abroad, it's interesting to be Italian, says Count Luigi Guelphi Camaiani, owner of Italy's largest private heraldic and genealogical library.

"While there has always been a certain interest in genealogy here, 85 percent of our inquiries now come from Italian-Americans, including South Americans," said Camaiani, 60, scion of one of Italy's oldest families.

They include the governor of New York state, Mario Cuomo, who also ordered a painting of the Cuomo family crest, says Camaiani. The Cuomo family from Castellammare di Stabia near Naples had several distinguished members in the 18th century, according to Camaiani.

Other seekers of roots in the 15th-century Palazzo Guelphi Camaiani on the Via Santo Spirito have been the actor Sylvester Stallone and the director Martin Scorsese.

Generally, the older and more established the family, the more the name is related to place. Most names, though, are taken from the father, like Giovanni (Johnson). Others come from the trade like Fabbri (Smith).

Stallone obviously had something to do with horses, says Camaiani. He added that while the Romans, like Caius Julius Caesar, used several names, it wasn't until the Venetians more than a 1,000 years later that surnames began to be used in Italy.

Family trees didn't begin until the 11th century, says Camaiani, because surnames didn't exist before then. Siena was the first city to start baptismal records about 1380. By the Council of Trent (1545-63) everybody in Italy had to be baptized, married and die with two names. After that, genealogy becomes easier.

While most Christians took their fathers' names, some adopted their oikonyms. Hence, Belli (the beautiful ones), Buonomi (good friends) or Gambacorta (short leg). Jews usually adopted the names of their cities, said Camaiani. The Guelphi Camaiani had long since taken theirs from the Pope's faction, the Guelphs, who descended from Bavaria to Borgo San Sepulcro in 1030.

Faustina Camaiani, the last of her line, married a Guelphi in 1652, thereby doubling the family name and fortune.

One thing Camaiani cannot do is re-create a family. "Some people arrive here to tears searching in vain for their family," he said. "If they don't know the name of their father, their mother or their birthplace, it's impossible."

Successful callers are often antique dealers and museum curators identifying old paintings and furniture from the heraldic crests of donors inscribed on the works.



Camaiani clan members, from left, Pier-Francesco, Count Luigi and Stefano.

The names of the new Italian political leaders provide something of an insight. If Carlo Scognamiglio is a tongue twister, it is because the new president of the Italian Senate probably descends from a 17th-century alliance of the Scogna, Cogna and Miglio families, says Camaiani.

Gianfranco Fini, leader of the neofascist National Alliance, can lay claim to the "fine" old Florentine and Ferrarese dynasty of poets and philosophers. The family crest of Umberto Bossi, leader of the populist Northern League, features a charging bull.

Camaiani, a apologized for having nothing in the files for Silvio Berlusconi, the prime minister, nor for Irene Fivetti of the League, at 31 the youngest head of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

"Every family has a history, however simple," says Ca-

maiani, whose grandfather Guelpho, a notary, founded the library in 1877. From heraldry, the aristocratic study of coats and arms, he expanded into genealogy, the study of family descent.

A member of the International Genealogical Association, the library contains about 7,000 historical volumes and 5,000 files, including ones of families forced to leave the poorer south and Veneto region in search of a living. Tuscans have not migrated in any numbers, says Camaiani.

"A genealogical library is a detective agency in time," says Camaiani. "And Italians are strong in genealogy. There's never been a revolution here, therefore no toppled statues, and worse, burned libraries of an aristocratic past."

"There's still a strong link to antiquity. The oldest families date from Charlemagne."

crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 800 A.D. Strictly, the empire lasted until 1806 when Napoleon forced the abdication of his new future father-in-law, the Habsburg emperor Franz II. That's a long time.

In 1987, Camaiani founded the Institute of the Holy Roman Empire to help pave the cultural way to a united Europe. Its 373 members are of noble, and notable, families. Carl Gustav XVI of Sweden is a member of the honorary committee. Cardinal Josef Glemp of Poland is protector.

"There are principles that are neither progressive nor conservative but pertain to human nature. This united Europe can exist only with a united political unity. And culture begins at home, in the family." Camaiani cited Otto Habsburg, descendant of the imperial family and now an elected deputy of the European Parliament.

Istituto Genealogico Italiano, Via Santo Spirito 27, Florence 50125. Tel. 55-213090; fax 55-289643. Open Tuesday and Friday from 9 A.M. to noon.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

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See BOSS, Page 11

The proposal to allow foreign funds into A shares was an-

and audio-visual products.

He said Mr. Tansil had already offered to hand government control of his eight companies, valued at 1.2 trillion rupiah, to the government.

as a cornerstone for New Zealand's low infla- *Reginald Dale is on vacation.*

er value," the company's chairman, Raymond W. Smith, said.

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Tel.: (0) 21 845 42 51 Fax: (0) 21 845 42 11

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MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Falls, But Heinz Climbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks fell Monday on a late selling wave as investors braced for a possible rise in U.S. interest rates. But drug and food shares climbed amid speculation of takeovers, with H.J. Heinz active on reports that Unilever

U.S. Stocks

was targeting it for a takeover. Equities traded within narrow ranges most of the day. The Federal Reserve's policy-setting Federal Open Market Committee meets Tuesday. It is expected the committee will consider raising rates for the fifth time this year to forestall inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended 8.42 points lower, to 3,760.29. Gainers took a slight lead over losers on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume was 223.2 million shares.

Release of the industrial production figures, which showed a 0.2 percent increase in July and was the 14th straight monthly advance, ignited a brief flurry of selling in the bond market.

The benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond was priced at 99 30/32, for a yield of 7.50 percent, up from 7.48 percent Friday.

H.J. Heinz gained 4, to 37 1/4, on reports the company was be-

ing considered as a takeover target by the Anglo-Dutch consumer products giant Unilever. A spokeswoman at the maker of Heinz catsup, Starkist tuna and other food products declined to comment on the rumors.

Caterpillar gained 1, to 106 1/4, after a constructive July sales report, while Merck rose 1/2, to 33 1/4, amid a generally buoyant pharmaceutical sector. Syntex

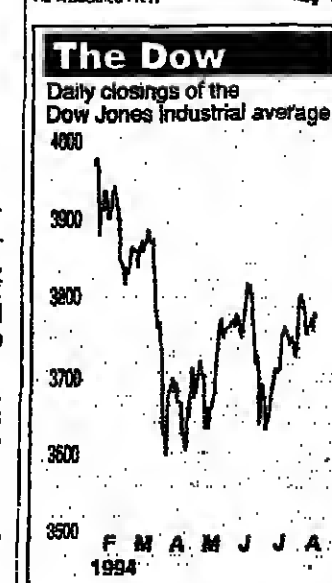
climbed 1/2, to 21 1/4. Biotechnology stocks also rose broadly, with Genentech Pharmaceuticals up 2 1/4, to 11 1/4.

Caremark International was up 1/4 at 21 1/4 after agreeing to purchase most of the assets of Friendly Hills Healthcare Network in Southern California.

American Homeparent rose 1/2, to 58 1/4 on higher second-quarter earnings. Lotus Development shares soared 2, to 44, after an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds repeated a buy recommendation on the stock, saying a soon-to-be-released version of the company's Notes communication software would boost growth.

Intel, the world's largest independent maker of computer microprocessors, rose 13/16, to 61, after news that it might spend about \$2 billion in the next few years to build a new plant and expand an existing one in Oregon.

(AP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4
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AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
11,800	1,200	15,000

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
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Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4
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Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2

AMEX Most Active

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Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2

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Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2

AMEX Most Active

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Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2

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Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2
Amgen	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	+1/2

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3760.29	3750.00	3760.29	-8.42

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 500	500.00	495.00	500.00	-1.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE Composite	3760.29	3750.00	3760.29	-8.42

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	1500.00	1450.00	1500.00	-5.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX Composite	100.00	95.00	100.00	-5.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones Bond	100.00	95.00	100.00	-5.00

NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE Composite	3760.29	3750.00	3760.29	-8.42

AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX Composite	100.00	95.00	100.00	-5.00

NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ Composite	1500.00	1450.00	1500.00	-5.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	375.00	380.00	-5.00

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
11,800	1,200	15,000

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
11,800	1,200	15,000

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Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Market Sales

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11,800	1,200	15,000

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NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Market Sales

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11,800	1,200	15,000

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NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Genentech	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+2 1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
11,800	1,200	15,000

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DAX	1200.00	1150.00	1200.00	-50.00

Metals

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	375.00	380.00	-5.00

Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2500.00	2450.00	2500.00	-50.00

Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2500.00	2450.00	2500.00	-50.00

Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
BP	1.00	4.0%

Stock

Company	Price	Change
BP	25.00	+0.50

STOCK

Company	Price	Change
BP	25.00	+0.50

STOCK

Company	Price	Change
BP	25.00	+0.50

STOCK

Company	Price	Change
BP	25.00	+0.50

STOCK

Company	Price	Change
BP	25.00	+0.50

STOCK

Company	Price	Change
BP	25.00	+0.50

STOCK

Company	Price	Change
BP	25.00	+0.50

STOCK

Individual Buyers Liven Up Bidding For Japan Tobacco

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO—Individual investors were the most aggressive bidders Monday at the government's auction of Japan Tobacco Co. shares, ignoring pleas by anti-smoking groups to refrain from buying the issue.

The government is selling 666,666 shares of the world's fourth-largest tobacco company, and the sale will set the price of 436,000 more shares to be listed on stock exchanges in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya on Oct. 27.

Brokers said individual investors had been bidding between 1.0 million yen and 1.2 million yen a share (\$10,000 to \$12,000), although some placed bids as high as 1.5 million yen. At those prices, the company would be valued at \$20 billion or more, on the basis of its 2 million shares outstanding.

Institutional investors, by contrast, were mostly absent from the bidding, in large part because of concern about the future of tobacco company earnings, brokers said.

A broker at Jardine Fleming Securities said some domestic institutional investors would bid for the shares, partly because of government pressure on them to take part in the auction.

"But interest is really subdued," the Jardine broker said. Institutions fear the company's earnings will suffer as more people give up smoking for health reasons and as foreign tobacco gains popularity

among young Japanese, he said. Foreigners have steered clear of the auction for precisely those reasons, he added.

But individuals had other ideas. "Individual investors are interested in the listing of JT shares because they think at the moment it's the best way to make money," said Hiroyuki Tanaka, a broker at Cosmo Securities.

The Tokyo-based company does business in 47 countries, mostly in East Asia, and employs 23,700 people in operations that also include medicine and real estate. It reported profit of 15.9 billion yen on sales of 2.7 trillion yen in the year ended March 31.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

U.K. Sells More to Malaysia

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR—British exports to Malaysia rose 81 percent in the first six months of this year despite Kuala Lumpur's ban on British business, the British High Commission said Monday.

In fact, the ban may be hurting Malaysian businesses, according to the High Commission's figures, which said Malaysia's exports to the United Kingdom fell 25 percent in the six months.

According to the data, British exports to Malaysia rose to £666 million (\$1 billion), compared with £367.7 million in the first half of 1993, while Malaysia's exports to Britain declined to £580.6 million from £769.7 million.

Malaysia, angered over newspaper reports alleging corruption in British-Malaysian trade, announced in February it was barring British businesses from Malaysian government contracts.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad

has said the government would end the ban when the British press "stops printing lies."

Both Malaysian and British officials have stressed, however, that the ban only applied to government contracts.

Malaysia's ambassador to Britain, Kamaruddin Abu, said last week that the ban, which could cost British business billions of pounds in lost contracts over the next few years—had had no effect on private-sector dealings between the two countries.

Diplomats say the surge in British exports to Malaysia is partly a result of heavy equipment and supplies being brought in to build the Pergau Dam. The dam itself has played a part in the strained relations between Britain and Malaysia, which gained its independence from Britain in 1957.

Malaysian officials objected to press and parliamentary investigations into links between a British loan for the Pergau project and Malaysia's purchase of £1 billion of British defense equipment in 1988.

Regulators Investigate Petron Sale

AFP-Etel News

MANILA—The Securities and Exchange Commission said Monday it was investigating whether executives of Petron Corp. had reduced the number of shares offered to the public without proper disclosure.

Rosario Lopez, head of the commission, said she would investigate allegations that Petron executives had blocked off 50 million shares of the company's initial public offering for themselves.

"There could be a failure of disclosure on this matter," Ms. Lopez said, adding that hearings were scheduled for this week.

Under the original terms of the offering, Petron said it would sell 1 billion shares, representing a 20 percent stake in the company. Of these, 600 million were to be reserved for domestic investors at a fixed price of 9 pesos a share (31 cents), 100 million would be offered to employees of Petron and its parent, Philippine National Oil Co., and 300 million would be auctioned off to foreign investors.

Ms. Lopez said Petron had scaled down individual allocations to 1,600 shares for each domestic investor from 5,000 because the offering was oversubscribed. But she said Petron executives never informed the commission that they would get bigger allocations.

Petron executives were not available for comment.

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11000	9,486.13	9,484.56	+0.23
Singapore Straits Times	2400	2,301.75	2,317.79	-0.69
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,085.70	2,051.90	+0.19
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20000	20,626.33	20,663.83	-0.18
Kuala Lumpur Composite		1,092.80	1,105.29	-1.13
Bangkok SET		1,453.41	1,425.49	+1.96
Seoul Composite Stock		Closed	944.61	
Taipei Weighted Price		6,543.57	6,563.91	-0.31
Manila PSE		3,005.95	3,007.36	-0.05
Jakarta Stock Index		478.03	474.99	+0.64
New Zealand NZSE-40		2,097.64	2,071.94	+1.24
Bombay National Index		Closed	2,122.33	

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Japan's motor vehicle output is likely to fall behind that of the United States for the first time since 1979, the newspaper Nihon Keizai said, citing sluggish domestic sales and the strong yen.
- Francis Yuen, former chief executive of the Hong Kong stock exchange and now the head of Seapower Resources International Ltd. and Seapower International Holdings Ltd., denied allegations of improper share dealings.
- Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves grew to a record 90.14 billion Taiwan dollars (\$3 billion) at the end of June.
- Japan revised its industrial production for June to a 2.7 percent gain from a previously reported 2.0 percent rise.
- Japan and the European Union agreed to accept each other's certification standards for some products, mostly building materials and medical equipment, as early as 1996.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, AFP, Knight-Ridder

Malaysia's Bata Will Try On Something Else

Bloomberg Business News

KUALA LUMPUR—The Securities Commission has approved a restructuring by the shoe company Bata (Malaysia) Bhd. in which it will transform itself into a telecommunications company, Bata's management said.

Bata, a subsidiary of a shoe company based in Canada, will sell its shoe business for 174.3 million ringgit (\$68 million) to Western Investments & Trading Co., already a major shareholder. It will then pay 202 million ringgit to buy a stake in FCW Industries Bhd., formerly Federal Cables, Wires & Metal Manufacturing Bhd., from Ekran Bhd.

Propel Soars in First Day of Trading

Bloomberg Business News

KUALA LUMPUR—Propel, a road-building company that has a 30-year contract to maintain Malaysia's first superhighway, soared in its first day of trading on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange on Monday as investors scrambled to buy into Malaysia's growing infrastructure.

The stock of the company, whose full name is Projek Penyelenggaraan Lebuhraya Bhd., started trading at 5.30 ringgit (\$2.07) a share, more than double the price of 2.60 price at which it was sold to the public. The stock ended 1 higher at 6.30.

"I think the buyers of this stock should be extremely ecstatic," said Steven Wong, a strategist at UMB Securities. "The price is probably more than its worth on a purely fundamental basis."

Propel's July public offering of 8,750,000 shares was 60 times oversubscribed. Propel was formed to carry out routine maintenance work on the North-South Expressway, which is being built by Projek Lebuhraya Utara-Selatan Bhd. That company is jointly owned by Faber Group and United Engineers (Malaysia) Bhd., both of which belong to a business group with strong connections to the leading political party.

United Engineers owns a 56 percent stake in Propel.

Propel signed the 30-year maintenance contract for the expressway in 1988, guaranteeing revenue of 32,000 ringgit per kilometer per year on the 808-kilometer (500-mile) road. That comes to about 25.9 million ringgit annually, about 40 percent of the company's total revenue in 1993.

"I see it as a steady performer, since it has a long-term contract," said Loo Boon How, research manager at TA Securities.

Propel posted pretax profit of 7.7 million ringgit in 1993, on sales of 64.7 million ringgit, according to the company's prospectus for the share offering. The company projects pretax profit will rise to 11.4 million ringgit this year.

Analysts say the stock is a way to invest in the public-works business. The Malaysian government will have spent more than 9 billion ringgit on road improvements by the end of its current five-year plan in 1995 and 53 billion ringgit by 2010, according to figures in the company prospectus.

But some analysts say there are better ways than Propel to enter Malaysia's booming infrastructure industry.

Wharf Defends Its Cable-TV Monopoly

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG—Hong Kong's sole cable-television operator, Wharf Cable Ltd., is asking the government to stop Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. from launching a video-on-demand service before July 1, 1996.

Wharf Cable said Monday its exclusive three-year franchise to provide a subscription television service in Hong Kong would be breached if Hongkong Telecom's plan to provide video on demand was allowed to go ahead before that date.

"It would be regrettable if any other opera-

tors offered pay television without being regulated as such," Wharf, which is part of the conglomerate Wharf (Holdings) Ltd., said. "It would make a mockery of the authority of government."

Hongkong Telecom is planning trial runs in December for video on demand, which allows subscribers to select movies from a menu displayed on their television screens and place orders via phone lines.

If the trials are successful, it plans to offer the service beginning in the last quarter of 1995.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V., Amsterdam, August 10, 1994.

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NASDAQ

Monday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
A										
100	100.00	100.00	100							
101	101.00	101.00	101							
102	102.00	102.00	102							
103	103.00	103.00	103							
104	104.00	104.00	104							
105	105.00	105.00	105							
106	106.00	106.00	106							
107	107.00	107.00	107							
108	108.00	108.00	108							
109	109.00	109.00	109							
110	110.00	110.00	110							
111	111.00	111.00	111							
112	112.00	112.00	112							
113	113.00	113.00	113							
114	114.00	114.00	114							
115	115.00	115.00	115							
116	116.00	116.00	116							
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118	118.00	118.00	118							
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126	126.00	126.00	126							
127	127.00	127.00	127							
128	128.00	128.00	128							
129	129.00	129.00	129							
130	130.00	130.00	130							
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136	136.00	136.00	136							
137	137.00	137.00	137							
138	138.00	138.00	138							
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141	141.00	141.00	141							
142	142.00	142.00	142							
143	143.00	143.00	143							
144	144.00	144.00	144							
145	145.00	145.00	145							
146	146.00	146.00	146							
147	147.00	147.00	147							
148	148.00	148.00	148							
149	149.00	149.00	149							
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151	151.00	151.00	151							
152	152.00	152.00	152							
153	153.00	153.00	153							
154	154.00	154.00	154							
155	155.00	155.00	155							
156	156.00	156.00	156							
157	157.00	157.00	157							
158	158.00	158.00	158							
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162	162.00	162.00	162							
163	163.00	163.00	163							
164	164.00	164.00	164							
165	165.00	165.00	165							
166	166.00	166.00	166							
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Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
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164	164.00	164.00	164							
165	165.00	165.00	165							

Aug. 12, 1994

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations received: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of questions supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

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SPORTS

The Birdies Sing: There's Price, and Everyone Else

By Larry Dorman

New York Times Service

TULSA, Oklahoma — In the final major championship of the year, the 1994 PGA Championship snatched into vivid focus at Southern Hills Country Club. The state of the game is this: There is Nick Price and there is everybody else.

It was the original Dream Team against Angola. Any Super Bowl with Buffalo, Secretariat at the Belmont. It was Nick Price, doing what he wanted, winning by six strokes over Corey Pavin in the PGA Championship and standing head and shoulders above anybody in the game.

"I've always wanted to be No. 1," said Price. "Deep down inside, I've wanted that. But if you think that you can sometimes lose sight of playing golf tournaments and what it takes to win them."

Price, 37 years old, did exactly what it took Sunday. He shot a final-round 67 for a total of 269 and took his second major championship of the year, his third victory in his last four starts, his sixth 1994 tournament victory and his second PGA Championship.

By adding this to his victory at the British Open last month at Turnberry,

Price — whose 269 total broke the 1964 PGA Championship record, by two strokes — became the first player to win back-to-back major championships since Tom Watson won the U.S. and British opens in 1982.

He got there by starting fast and never looking back, by conducting a ball-striking clinic and by clearly demonstrating why he is the undisputed No. 1 player in the world rankings.

He was simply too good, and everyone knew it.

"I felt like I won the B Flight today," said Pavin, who didn't birdie a hole until the 15th and closed with a 69. "Nick made it impossible to have any hope out there today. He played unbelievable golf."

This victory began at the beginning. By the time Price, who led wire to wire, stepped to the first tee Sunday, Greg Norman already had birdied the first two holes, pulling within three strokes of the lead. If ever there was an early opportunity to choke, this was it. But Price didn't miss a fairway on his seven, birdied three holes and had a seven-stroke lead by the turn.

"That front nine today was probably the best nine holes of my life," said

Price, who also won the 1992 PGA Championship, at Belle River Country Club in St. Louis, Missouri. "I'm just so proud of the way I played. I really thought Greg was going to shoot a low round, maybe a 63 or 64, and when I saw that he was two-under through three holes, I said to myself, 'You're going to have to play some golf today.'"

The golf that Price played was something with which the rest of the field was only vaguely familiar. He played the first two holes with solid pars and then whipped his approach shot at the third hole seven feet beyond the flagstick. The ball spun back to 1 1/2 feet.

That was his first of three birdies on the front side, six birdies for the day, and it served notice that Price was not about to crack.

"I put my nose down and played those first four holes as well as I could," said the South African-born Price, who keeps a residence in Orlando, Florida. "That really alleviated a lot of the pressure and a lot of the nerves."

He birdied the fourth hole, nailing a pitching wedge to within four feet.

Norman heard the roars, and a few minutes later he heard something that might have thrown him off just enough

to end whatever slim chance he had of catching Price. On the tee at the 614-yard, par-5 fifth, Norman was inches away from impact when a fan screamed, "You the man!"

Norman flinched and drove the ball into the rough.

John Cook, Norman's playing partner, questioned the fan's intelligence. Norman glared at him, but said nothing. His concentration broken, Norman hit his next shot into a tree limb, the ball ricocheted right and Norman wound up bogeying the hole. There was no room for bogeys if Norman had any hope. He would have had to shoot 62 just to tie. He wound up shooting 70.

"I didn't know if there was going to be any way to catch Nick," Norman said. "I saw him in the locker room and his eyes were so big, it looked like Raymond Floyd. He should be proud. It takes a lot to win from start to finish like he's done. He really deserves it."

Price's victory completed the unprecedented occurrence of four foreign-born players winning the Masters, U.S. Open, British Open and PGA Championship. He overpowered Pavin and the best young American player, Phil Mick-

elson, 24, who shot 70 and finished seven shots back.

Mickelson was duly impressed. "Nick played awesome," said Mickelson, whose season was interrupted by a broken leg suffered in a skiing accident in March. "I'm going to do my best to take him out skiing next year."

That was a little joke. So, in fact, was the ease with which Price handled the field here. He had putted the bumpy, spiked-up greens at Southern Hills as well as anyone in the field — except Pavin — averaging 27.75 strokes per round. He had not missed more than four fairways during any round and his worst outing, the shaky 70 of Saturday, was way behind him as he strolled up the fairway to the last hole.

Price, who would pick up a check for \$310,000 in a few minutes, decided it was time to make his own humorous aside. He turned to his caddy, Jeff Medlen, and said: "Lemme see. I think I've got nine putts to win."

He three-putted from 45 feet, and the only thing he lost by doing it was a share of Jack Nicklaus's record for largest victory margin, set in 1980.

What he gained was a whole lot more. Price is the undisputed king of golf. No one else is close.



Nick Price, the winner by six at the PGA Championship.

Final PGA Scores

Final scores and earnings Sunday of the 117th PGA Championship on the 6,534-yard, par-70 Southern Hills Country Club course:			
Nick Price, \$310,000	67-67-70-67-281	74-44-75-72-281	
Corey Pavin, \$100,000	70-67-69-69-275	75-71-67-74-281	
Phil Mickelson, \$110,000	69-71-67-70-277	75-69-64-74-281	
Nick Faldo, \$76,667	71-69-67-70-277	72-72-70-70-281	
John Cook, \$76,667	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Steve Elkington, \$57,500	70-66-69-70-275	72-70-71-71-282	
Jose Maria Olazábal, \$57,500	70-66-69-70-275	72-70-71-71-282	
Tom Kite, \$41,000	70-66-69-70-275	72-70-71-71-282	
Tim Wainwright, \$41,000	69-72-67-71-279	72-70-71-71-282	
Loren Roberts, \$41,000	69-72-67-71-279	72-70-71-71-282	
Ben Crenshaw, \$41,000	69-72-67-71-279	72-70-71-71-282	
Tim Lincecum, \$41,000	69-72-67-71-279	72-70-71-71-282	
John Hoss, \$32,000	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Mark McNulty, \$27,000	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Glenn Dory, \$27,000	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Chris DiMarco, \$18,666	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Mark McCumber, \$18,666	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Tim Lincecum, \$18,666	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Carlton Williams, \$18,666	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Barry Law, \$13,000	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Bernhard Langer, \$13,000	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
David Frost, \$13,000	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Emile Els, \$11,000	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
John Shuman, \$11,000	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Richard Zisk, \$8,458	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Wayne Grady, \$8,458	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Brad Faxon, \$8,458	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Roberto Sentis, \$8,458	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Lennie Clements, \$8,458	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Sam Torrance, \$8,458	71-69-67-70-277	72-70-71-71-282	
Colin Montgomerie, \$7,000	72-70-71-71-282	74-44-75-72-281	
Chloé Beck, \$7,000	72-70-71-71-282	74-44-75-72-281	

Dream On: A New Invitation List

By Harvey Araton

New York Times Service

TORONTO — It got the job done, but this was not a memorable U.S. team, no Dream Team, not in performance, style or grace. Upon reflection, several of its players wished it had never been so dubbed.

Derrick Coleman, who had better get used to name changes as the Nets are discussing a switch to, yes, Swamp Dragons, thinks the team should have been allowed its own identity.

"Young Guns, or something," he said. "Dream Team II wasn't really fair. No sequel, like Rocky or Rambo, is ever as good."

Coleman said most of the players were headed to Detroit, to a club called Legends, for a celebration of the U.S. victory in the World Championship of Basketball. But Shaquille O'Neal

said: "We're not legends, yet. But some day, we will be."

USA Basketball can't wait that long. A year from now it has to choose its 1996 Olympic team for the Games in Atlanta.

Based on performance, likability and what Coach Don Nelson and staff have been saying, publicly and privately, here is an unofficial player ranking and each player's chances of being invited back:

1. SHAQUILLE O'NEAL: Absolutely unstoppable, a 76 percent shooter. His full-court dribble and slam against Australia was the play of the tournament, and his on-court personality, by comparison to others, was playful. "I know I'll be asked back," he said. Without a doubt.

2. REGGIE MILLER: Dropped in 3-pointers as if they

were layups. A true NBA character who also conforms to team play. Will be invited.

3. JOE DUMARS: Quiet, intense, intelligent pro is not the stopper he once was, but can still find the basket in a hurry. However at 31, not a good bet to be back.

4. MARK PRICE: As long as the international 3-point line is so invitingly close, pure quick-trigger bombers like Miller and Price are essential to discourage gang-defending the likes of O'Neal. Price, though, was a 40 percent shooter, is 30, fragile, and playing on a surgically repaired knee. Questionable.

5. SHAWN KEMP: A powerful force in the international game, because of his explosiveness and big man's ability to run the floor. Definite.

6. ALONZO MURRAY: Struggled with international rules — wider lane, less hands-on defense, etc. — but played very hard and is such a good athlete that he can't hurt a team. On-court attitude was at times needlessly abrasive but coaches think he will grow up. A keeper.

7. KEVIN JOHNSON: Though he didn't shoot the ball well from the perimeter, his penetration was excellent. But

Tim Hardaway will get automatic berth if he's healthy.

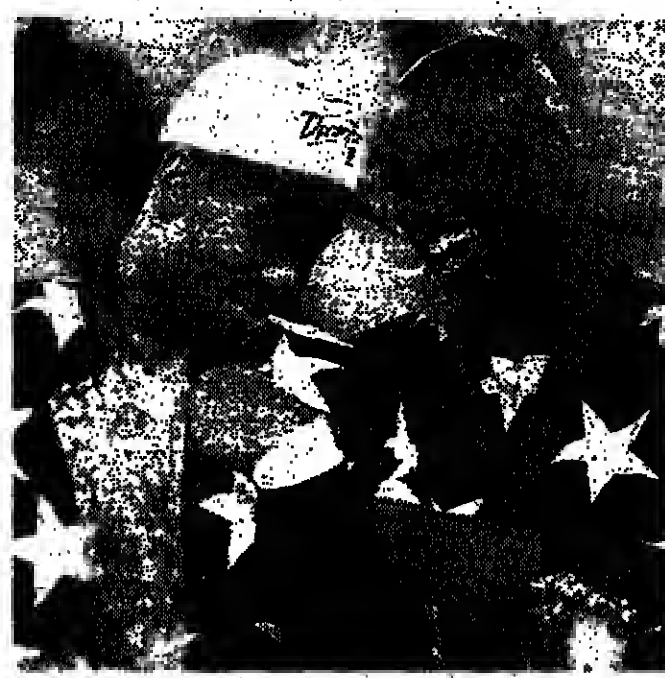
8. DERRICK COLEMAN: D.C. was, at times, the best U.S. forward. Played hard, but practice effort and trash mentality turned off coaches and will make the committee nervous. Chances are 50-50.

9. DAN MAJERLE: When the team was picked last summer, he seemed like an obvious choice. Tough defender. Slashing driver with great 3-point range. Then he lost his shot, which he began to depend on too much. Still hasn't found it. Unless he does this coming season, forget it.

10. DOMINIQUE WILKINS: Had terrible practices, didn't guard anyone, but didn't bother anyone as long as he played and got the ball. But he's 34. Say good-bye, Nikkie.

11. STEVE SMITH: Didn't offend anyone but, as he has in Miami the past couple of years, didn't live up to billing either. No way.

12. LARRY JOHNSON: Last, and least. Back problems have stolen his explosiveness. Coaches bated his attitude. He was out the moment he dunked against Australia, then carressed himself for 15 seconds in front of the camera while play continued.



Alonzo Mourning, left, and Shaquille O'Neal.

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